

THE RELIQUARY.

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[THE COCKAYNE LOVING CUPS,

BY LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A.

IN the possession of the Worshipful Company of Skinners, of the City of London, are five magnificent "Loving Cups," bequeathed to the Company, in the year 1598, by Mr. William Cockayne, citizen of London, who was, I believe, at one time, Master or Warden of the Company. The cups are of silver gilt, and each one is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and weighs no less than 72 oz., making a total of the five cups, of no less than 360 oz. They are all alike, and are in form of cocks, standing erect, with tails spread, and full crested and wattled. Each cock stands upon the back of a turtle, which forms its base, and who, with outstretched neck, seems almost to be groaning under the weight it has to carry. The head of each cock forms, of course, the cover to the cup, and is removed for the purpose of drinking. They are used at the banquets of the Company, and are among the finest of the plate belonging to any of the city guilds.

These five cups were bequeathed to the Company of Skinners by the will of William Cockayne, dated 24th October, 41st Queen

Elizabeth (1598), and on receipt of the Cocks, the Company covenanted with Cockayne's Executors, that "they and their successors would thereafter use the said five Guilt Cups, to be borne upon their Election Day of Master and Wardens, every year, before the Wardens of the said Mystery for the Election of Master and Wardens, according to the true meaning of the Will of the said Wm. Cockayne, deceased;" and this custom has been strictly abidden by ever since, the Cocks duly making their appearance on every election day of Master and Wardens. It should be added, that the Hall-mark on these cups is the small black letter *h*, for the year 1565, with Lion passant guardant, and Leopard's head, with the Letter G on a shield.

The design of the cups is, as will be at once perceived, in canting or punning allusion to the name of their donor—the Cock for Cockayne—and also to the arms of his family, which are *argent*, three Cocks, *gules*; the combs and wattles, *sable*; crest—a Cock's head issuing from a wreath, *gules*; combs and wattles, *sable*, as shown at the head of this article, from one of the family monuments in Ashborne Church, to which this William Cockayne belonged. He was the son of Roger Cockayne, of Badesley Ensor, in Warwickshire, Gentleman, and was father of Sir William Cockayne, Knight, "Alderman, and some tyme Lord Mair of the Citie of London," who died October 20th, 1626. His grandson, Charles Cockayne, son and heir of the Lord Mayor, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Morris (who survived him, and afterwards married Henry Carey, fourth Lord Hunsdon, who was created Earl of Dover in 1628), was, August 11th, 1642, created Viscount Cullen, and from him, the Viscounts Cullen, which title became extinct in 1810, were descended. The sisters of Charles Cockayne, first Viscount Cullen, were, Mary, married to Charles Howard, second Earl of Nottingham; Martha, married first to John Ramsay, Earl of Holderness, and, second, to Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsay, from which alliances the Dukes of Ancaster and the Earls of Lindsay are descended; Ann, married to Sir Hatton Fermor, from whom the Earls of Pomfret are descended; Elizabeth, married to Thomas Fanshawe, created Viscount Fanshawe, from whom descended the Viscounts Fanshawe; Abigail, married to John Carey, second Earl of Dover, whose present representative is the Earl of Leicester; and Jane, married to the Hon. James Sheffield, son of the Earl of Mulgrave.

One of these cups we engrave on Plate IX., and for it and much information concerning other civic "loving cups," we refer our readers to Mr. French's "Catalogue of Antiquities, exhibited at Ironmonger's Hall," to which reference has already been made in these pages.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

ON THE MEGALITHIC REMAINS IN MID-KENT.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

"A few rude monuments of mountain stone
Survive; all else is swept away."

WORDSWORTH.

WHEN compared with the numerous cromlechs, stone-circles, and other archaic stone structures scattered throughout certain districts of Great Britain, the megalithic remains in Kent are decidedly very few in number, besides being confined to an area of only five or six miles in extent. We see in them, however, the remnant of a once extensive burying-ground of the ancient Britons, and, on this account, they deserve careful study. That so few of these traces of an aboriginal people exist in Kent need excite no surprise, for it was there that the Romans had full sway, followed by the Saxons, and lastly by the Norman conquerors. Again, this part of the country is so richly cultivated, that scarcely any ground, except on the highest ridges of the hills, has been left unbroken by the plough. It would be folly, therefore, to expect under such circumstances, any profusion of megalithic antiquities, at least to the same extent as in Cornwall, Dorset,* and some of the northern and Welsh counties. Another reason may be pointed out why so few megalithic structures have survived in Kent. It is well known to the student of history, that in Anglo-Saxon times, soon after the conversion of the people to Christianity, "stones," and in fact anything akin to the pagan superstitions of their ancestors, were purposely destroyed.† These doings were sanctioned by law and publicly recommended, and it may well be imagined that in certain districts, these laws were more rigidly enforced than elsewhere. Many of the denuded barrows and others undisturbed were, however, happily spared. In the Anglo-Saxon charters may be found many references to the "old grey stone, or hoary stone or stones." The late Mr. J. M. Kemble, who edited and arranged these charters, considered, that by such references, "some-times cromlechs or stone-rings were intended."‡

Apart from these Anglo-Saxon edicts, many ancient grave mounds were plundered, simply for the sake of the treasure they were supposed to contain; and this was as common in foreign states as in our own country. Thus we read that the Gothic King Theodoric (A.D. 489-526), issued a proclamation to his subjects to the effect, that since there was so much treasure concealed in tombs, it was the duty of all to ransack the abodes of the dead, in order to set the treasure again into circulation§ In the middle ages, however, in this country at least, the

* For an account of the Megalithic Remains in Dorset, see "RELIQUARY," vol. xi. pp. 145-57.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xlii., p. 241. Thorpe's *Northern Mythology*, vol. i., p. 255.

‡ Notices of Heathen Interment in the Codex Diplomaticus, *Arch. Jour.*, vol. xiv., p. 133.

§ Consult Dennis' *Cities of Etruria*, Introduction, vol. i. p. lxxxv., foot note.

opening of barrows was jealously watched by the sovereign, but with no better motive, probably, than that a portion of whatever was found should find its way into the royal coffers. Licenses to dig for treasure were, therefore, granted, imposing certain restrictions upon the barrow-diggers. Of these documents two or three have been preserved, the earliest being of the date, 17 Edw. II. This document enjoins one Robert Beaupel, who desired to examine six barrows and other places in Devonshire, to pursue his work "in open day, and in the presence of the sheriff, the decenarius or tithing-man, and any other honest persons who would be able to testify to the real facts."* The result of the search is not recorded, but in this way many sepulchral relics were undoubtedly destroyed, some of which would have been held in estimation by archaeologists of the present day; but at that time it was gold and gold alone that was sought after, and the rude sepulchral urn and other similar objects were regarded as valueless and treated accordingly. These licenses to dig for treasure were still granted in the reign of Henry VIII.

With these preliminary remarks, we turn our attention to the avowed subject of this paper, a description of the megalithic remains in Mid-Kent. And first, as to the locality in which they are found. They all lie in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, or more exactly in the district bounded by the parish of Boxley on the east, and Wrotham on the west. Through this area runs the Medway, and it will be convenient to classify our megalithic remains with reference to it, i.e., those lying to the east and those to the west of the river.

First, then, those on the east or right bank of the Medway, all in the parish of Aylesford, comprise:—

1. Kit's Cotty House,† a famous cromlech on the west side of the road from Rochester to Maidstone, on Upper Tottington Farm.
2. Lower Kit's Cotty, a heap of disarranged stones between Kit's Cotty House and Aylesford.
3. A fallen menhir, called the Coffin Stone, on Great Tottington Farm, and to the north-west of the road from Aylesford to Kit's Cotty House.
4. The stones lying about the farmplace at Great Tottington.

Besides these, the stones on the top of Blue Bell Hill, just above Kit's Cotty House, are regarded by some as sepulchral memorials.

The remains to the west of the Medway, in the parish of Addington, include:—

1. The collection of stones a short distance within Addington Park.

* A transcript of this document is given in Sir Henry Ellis' *Letters of Eminent Literary Men*, p. 33, from Patent Rolls, 17 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 12.

† This name has been variously spelled. For instance, in Camden we find *Keith coty house*; in Stowe, *Cits cotihous*; in Lambard, *Cits cotehouse*; in Kilburne, *Kits Cot-house*; in Philipot, *Kits Cotehouse*; in Harris (on his maps), *Kits cothouse* (in his text) *Kit's Cotty House*; in Grose, *Kel's Cotty House*; in Douglas, *Kits-Cotys-House*; and in Hasted, *Kit's Coty House*. The form, Kit's Cotty House has been adopted throughout this paper, for the reason that it conveys a more exact idea of the local pronunciation of the name at the present time than the others.

2. Another group of stones in the Park, piled together promiscuously and probably disarranged.
3. A circle and a cromlech adjacent to each other, near Coldrum Lodge Farm, about a mile north of Addington Park.

Kit's Cotty House of course claims the first place. The earliest direct mention of this cromlech is found in Stowe's *Chronicle*. He appears to have paid a pilgrimage to the spot in 1590, in company with Lambarde, the historian of Kent, and other gentlemen; so that his account of it is that of an eye-witness. "Cits cotihous," says he, "is of foure flat stones, one of them standing upright in the middle of 2 other, inclosing the edge sides of the first and the fourth layd flat aloft the other three: and is of such height, that menne may stand on eyther side the middle stone in time of storme or tempest, safe from wind and rayne, being defended with the bredth of the stones, as having one at their backes, one on eyther side, and the fourth over their heads."* That little alteration has taken place in the appearance of these stones during the last 300 years is evident, since Stowe's description is as applicable now as it was in 1590. Not, so, however, with some of the surrounding stones. For instance, Stowe says that there was a stone "a coit's cast" from Kit's Cotty House "much part thereof in the ground, as fallen down where the same had been fixed." This is now no longer visible. Colebrooke, writing in the *Archæologia* in 1763, gives its dimensions as 11 ft. in length, and 7 ft. in breadth. He remarks, "the thickness is half buried, but, from its present position, it seems as if it had once stood upright." As we have said, there is now no stone to be seen; it has either been covered or grubbed up. Many other stones have been removed from their sites near Kit's Cotty House, and some of them may be seen in the hedge at the end of the field.† There are several views of Kit's Cotty House and neighbourhood in Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, showing the condition of these remains in 1722.‡ There were then several stones

* Page 52, Howe's edition. Stowe visited Kit's Cotty House on the 4th September, 1590, as appears from *Hart. MS. 639*, fol. 184a. As the memorandum there preserved may be the original record of his visit, we transcribe that part of it relating to the position of the stones. The spelling of the name takes the form of Kyts-coti-howsa. "It was one great flat stone in the midst standinge of ij other or greater stones on edge, each one inclosynge the ij edge sydes of the myddle stone, and then one greater flat stone lyynge flat upon and above the three. And about one quoyt's cast from this monument lyeth one verey greate stone, much parte there of in the earthe."

† Not very far from Kit's Cotty House, a discovery of some interest was made in 1822. The ploughshare, it appears, having come into contact with a huge stone, as is frequently the case in the field in which Kit's Cotty House stands, efforts were at once made to remove the obstruction. In doing this, the labourers disclosed a fine kistvaen, formed of four large stones, three of which were still upright. The kistvaen was nearly seven feet in length, and contained human remains, including a perfect skull. This, however, fell to pieces on being exposed. This grave was, no doubt, of great antiquity, and may have been originally surmounted by a barrow. A discovery, hardly less interesting than the foregoing, was made in 1847, nearer Maidstone, in the parish of Ailington. The skeleton was well preserved, and the form of the skull indicated that the person interred was of the Celtic family.—(*Jour. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. iv., p. 65.) See also Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*, p. 73, for an account of some antiquities found in ploughing Kit's Cotty House Field in the last century.

‡ Of Kit's Cotty House, Gough says, "Mr. Hercules Ayleway made eleven draughts

scattered about in the fields, and the large stone called "The General's Tomb," may possibly be identical with that noticed by Stowe as being distant "a coit's cast."

We have seen from Stowe that Kit's Cotty House consists of three supporting stones and a covering stone. Of the three uprights, two (*a*, *b*.) lie nearly parallel, and the third (*c*), between them (Plate X., fig. 1.) The two side stones incline slightly inwards, so that no inconsiderable portion of their weight falls on the middle stone, an arrangement which tends much to the stability of the whole structure. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, notices another remarkable feature, namely, that "the two side stones are placed so as to draw nearer towards each other at the south-east end than at the north-west, in consequence of which it becomes impossible to throw down the middle stone towards the south-east; whilst another circumstance in the structure, namely, the dipping of the top stone towards the north-west, renders it impossible to throw down the middle stone that way."* Thus we find, that the distance between the side stones at the north-west end is 6 ft. 10 in., while at the south-east end, the distance between the same stones is only 5 ft. 11 in., measured on the ground. These side stones, since they incline inwards, are only 5 ft. 4 in. apart at the south-east end just beneath the capstone.

The greatest height of the middle stone (*c*), is 6 ft. 10 in., while its breadth varies considerably, on account of the irregularity of its contour. At its base it is about 3 ft. 2 in., midway it is 4 ft. 6 in., tapering upwards, so that at its junction with the capstone, it is only two or three inches wide.

The north-east stone (*b*), has a general height of about seven feet, varying from 7 ft. 4 in. at the south-east end, to 6 ft. 7 in. at the north-west end. Its breadth at the base is 6 ft. 8 in., and its thickness about 2 ft.

The south-west stone (*a*), is 8 ft. 4 in. high at the south-east end, and 7 ft. 8 in. at the north-west end, while its breadth at base is 6 ft. 2 in. Its thickness is about 1 ft. 8 in.

The capstone is a gigantic block, 12 ft. 10 in., by 9 ft. 3 in. It is not quite horizontal, but slopes nine or ten degrees towards the north-west. In shape, it has somewhat of a hexagonal form, but noticeable as this is, we are inclined to regard it as merely the result of natural consequences, and not of any symbolic significance.† Of the cavities on the upper face of the capstone due notice will be taken presently.

A word or two now on the interior of the cromlech. As far as can be judged, from its present appearance, Kit's Cotty House was originally a double kistvaen, having a compartment on each side of the middle stone and containing human remains, probably with the usual accompanying vessels of pottery. King, who wished to prove the sacrificial

with measures of this monument at Dr. Stukeley's request."—*British Topography*, vol. i., p. 487.

* Vol. i., p. 216.

† In Plate X., fig. 1, the dotted line represents the outline of the capstone; in fig. 2, the small stones with a dotted outline lie beneath the larger stones, by which they are partly concealed.

character of Kit's Cotty House, argued that no interment could have been made there, on account of the small dimensions of both chambers. But the width between the stones (*a*, *b*), is on the north-west 6 ft. 10 in., and on the south-east 5 ft. 11 in., so that with the body in a contracted posture, there would be ample space for all purposes of sepulture. Moreover, it seems likely, that originally, the entire structure was covered with earth, and in confirmation of this idea, it is noteworthy, that Stukeley figures Kit's Cotty House, as if at one end of an elongated or long barrow.* Although no traces of a tumulus can now be seen, this is not surprising when it is borne in mind that the ground on all sides is arable land, and frequently turned up by the plough.

A learned archæologist has stated,† doubtless on some authority, that fragments of rude pottery have been discovered under Kit's Cotty House itself, but we have hitherto failed to glean any confirmatory information on the subject. The only recorded attempt to search for relics was made by Douglas in 1791. "At this monument," says he, "I employed a labourer to open the ground within the area, but I could discover no appearance of a sepulchre. The spot had been, by the appearance of the soil, previously explored."‡ Any further diggings, would, probably, like those of Douglas, be conducted in vain, for, whatever the cromlech originally contained, whether bodies or pottery, would be scattered when the stones were denuded of their covering mound; and from their weatherworn and exposed condition this must have taken place many hundreds of years ago, perhaps so early as in Saxon times.

Much attention has been directed during the last ten or twelve years to the archaic sculpturings and circular cavities on our stone remains. In the north of England, and in Scotland, have all kinds of markings been found; in many instances bearing evident indications of their artificial origin. But there are exceptions to this in the various *cup-shaped holes* found on archaic stone monuments. For many reasons it would seem that these holes are merely natural orifices, the effect of the weather on the softer portions of the stone. That such is the case with the cavities on the supporting stones of Kit's Cotty House, is apparent from "their irregular distribution, and the occasional obliquity and depth of their orifices." On more than one occasion, we have counted no less than fifty of these circular holes on the exterior face of the south-west upright (*a*), the greater number of which are on the upper half of the stone. Some of the largest of these orifices have a diameter of between four and five inches, with a depth of only a few inches. Others have a greater depth; one on the left hand side of the same stone, we ascertained to be nine and a half inches; another, near the base, penetrates six inches.§ The north-east upright (*b*), has only four of any consider-

* *Itin. Curiosum*. Pl. xxxiii., vol. ii.

† Wright's *Wanderings of an Antiquary*, p. 175.

‡ *Nenia Britannica*, p. 181.

§ For a view of Kit's Cotty House, showing some of these orifices, see Lubbock's *Prehistoric Times*, 2nd ed., p. 107.

able size; so likewise the middle stone (c), has only three or four worth remarking.

Of the weathered depressions or so-called rock-basins on the capstone of Kit's Cotty House, King describes one as "of an irregular form, about two feet in length and about eleven inches or one foot in breadth; and extends in such a manner under the surface of the stone that it will hold several quarts."* This is the largest of these capstone depressions; there is another about a foot distant from the first, with which it may possibly communicate. There is also at the north-east corner a well worn hole, penetrating eight or nine inches into the stone.†

At a time when so much is heard about the preservation of our antiquities, it is very gratifying to be in a position to state, that so far as it is possible to foresee, there seems no probability of Kit's Cotty House falling a prey to the road-maker or other like enemies of our megalithic structures. By a clause in the deeds of the property on which the cromlech is situate, it is protected from all useless interference, and is not allowed to be disturbed in any way. Would that all our landowners were as careful of the ancient stone-remains on their respective properties!‡

It might be regarded as an oversight by some, were we to omit all allusion to the statement in some of our Kentish historians to the effect that Kit's Cotty House was erected as a memorial to Catigern, a British chief, who, it is said, was slain in a conflict with the Saxon invaders in the fifth century. But as we cannot for a moment attach any importance to this tale, any more than we do to the like stories first related by our mediæval writers as to the building and purpose of Stonehenge, the most noble of all British megalithic monuments, we refrain from giving it more than this passing notice. Kit's Cotty House, studied in connection with the numerous indisputable remnants of the works of our ancient British forefathers throughout this country, reveals at once its true character, not only as a sepulchral monument, but as coeval with those archaic-looking structures in the West of England, at Drewsteignton, Trethevy, Lanyon, Chûn, Zennor, Mulfra, &c., and we might add, with that rich collection of megalithic remains in the Channel Isles and Brittany.

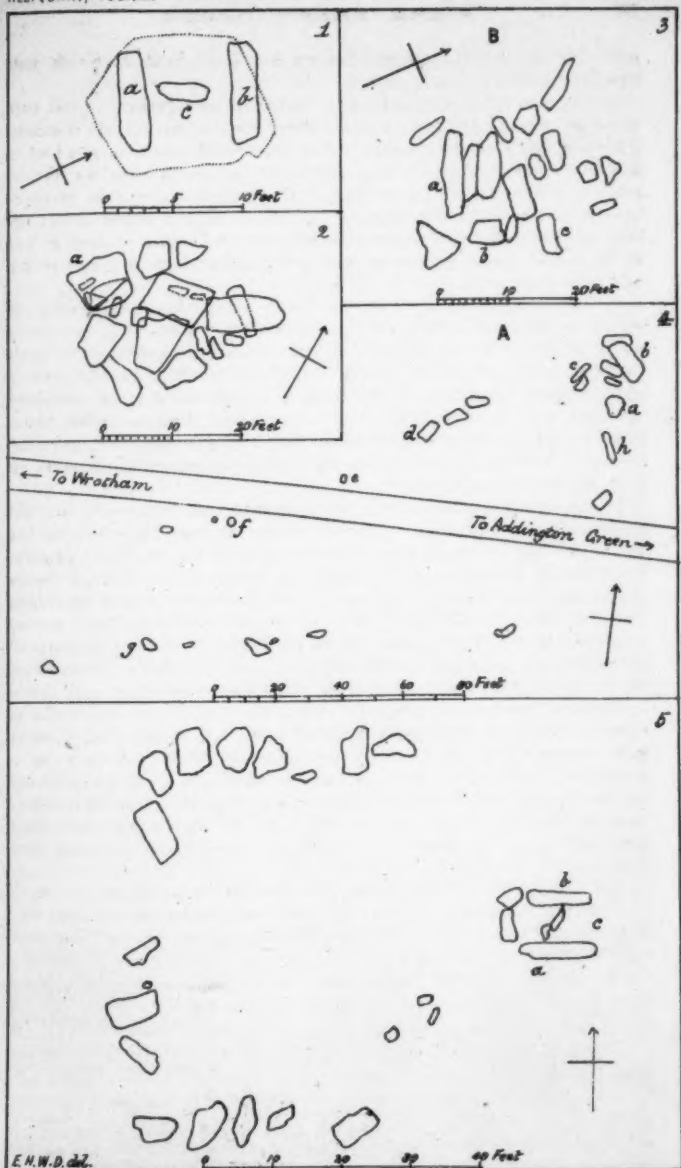
The name, Kit's Cotty House, seems to have no connection with the original purposes of the monument, notwithstanding the endeavours of many antiquaries to bring forth proof to the contrary.

* *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. i., p. 222.

† There is a popular saying that the water in the depressions on the capstone never dries up, be there ever such a drought. A similar statement is made in Fenton's *Tour through Pembrokeshire*, with regard to a cromlech there. For an interesting communication on this subject see *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. v. p. 162.

‡ Through the kindness of Mr. Edward Wood, the tenant of Tottington, we are enabled to give the exact words of the clause relating to Kit's Cotty House. The landowner is H. A. Brassey, Esq., M.P.

"And also that the said Edwd. Wood, his executors or administrators, shall not, nor will during the said term remove, disturb, damage, injure, or in any manner impair the ancient cromlech or Druidical monument of stones known as Kit's Cotty House, standing on the lands hereby demised, but shall and will at all times use his utmost endeavours to preserve the same from injury or destruction from others."



MEGALITHIC REMAINS IN MID-KENT

1. Kitz Cottis House. 2. Lower Kitz Cottis. 3 & 4. Stornas in Addington Park. 5. Cromlech and Circle near Colatrum Lodge.

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It is clearly of much later origin than the monument itself. Colebrooke considered that it was derived from some old shepherd who kept sheep on the plain, and used to shelter himself from the weather beneath the capstone; and the antiquary, Francis Douce, seems to have entertained a similar opinion.* There is certainly a semblance of probability in this conjecture, although it may not be universally accepted, especially by those who would wish to associate Catigern with Kit's Cotty House. That the popular names of our stone remains do often arise from some trivial circumstance is, however, well known, and, in many cases, they are of quite recent origin. Kit's Cotty House has been so designated for at least three centuries, but the celebrated cromlech at L'Ancreasse, in Guernsey, which was not discovered until 1811, is now called "the Druid's Altar," a name wholly inappropriate, and tending to preserve in the popular mind a widely-spread fallacy. We mention this as an example simply to show that the popular names of our great stone remains must not be considered to indicate in any way their original uses.

Taking the path down the hill which leads into the Aylesford road, we shall find, on the left hand side, the group of stones known as Lower Kit's Cotty. (Plate X., fig. 2). Sometimes these stones are called "Numbers," and sometimes "The Countless Stones." It is unfortunate that they should be in such a fallen and disarranged state as they now lie, but this was done many years ago, about the beginning of the last century. Thorpe remarks, "Mr. Dunnings, a very ancient man and tenant at Tottington, who has been dead some years, said it was thrown down by order of the then proprietor; and the stones, when broke in pieces, were to be put on board vessels to go down the river Medway to Sheerness, for paving the garrison there; but when they had pulled them down, were so hard, the workmen could not break them so as to answer the trouble and expence."† Stukeley and Thorpe both give views of this group of stones. That a considerable alteration has taken place since Thorpe's view was sketched in 1772 is evident, and this must have occurred in the interval between that date and 1824, when the stones were carefully examined and planned by Mr. Rudge.‡ He says, "The tenant of the land, upon being applied to, readily cleared it of the underwood, which enabled me to take a plan and measurements of these stones which lie in an oval space of 89 feet circumference, within which there are now sixteen stones, large and small, apparently the remains of a Druidical monument, consisting of five or six cromlechs, all now completely overthrown. Several of the smaller stones are partly covered by, and support some of the larger ones, which have fallen

* In a copy of Whitaker's *Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall*, preserved in the British Museum, with Francis Douce's MS. notes is the following memorandum:—"It is extremely probable, that the name of Kit's Cot-house, by which the country people call this supposed monument of Catigern, is, etymologically considered, nothing more than Kit's (i.e., Christopher's) cot or cottage house, it having been once the residence of some shepherd." (Vol. ii. p. 87.)

† Thorpe's *Customs of the Roffens*, p. 74.

‡ The plan accompanying this paper is constructed from measurements made by the writer in May, 1870. It may be added that the plans of the other stone-remains are also the result of personal survey.

upon them, and are raised above the ground in a slanting position. The tenant remembers when one of the cromlechs (a), was resting upon its supports, which, with some others, have been since taken away, and also the circumstance of its falling down in consequence of his digging under it; he asserts that human bones and pieces of armour were found beneath it, and have likewise been turned up by the plough in various parts of the same field."*

The stones at Lower Kit's Cotty are still much overgrown, and in their present state (June, 1871), cannot be easily viewed. They lie in a field, and occupy a space, measuring from north to south, 20 ft. 7 in., and from north-east to south-west, 29 ft. 7 in. Several of them are still of considerable size, and in their original upright and transverse positions, must have formed an imposing monument. There are now, large and small, twenty stones. None appear to have been removed during the last fifty years. Stukeley endeavoured to restore on paper this group, but no sane archæologist would for a moment agree with his details. It is generally believed that these stones originally formed several cromlechs or sepulchral chambers, in fact, a chambered tumulus; and their general appearance even now seems to warrant such an opinion being hazarded.

The stone, called by Stukeley, "The Coffin," and now frequently and more appropriately "The Table Stone," lies close to Great Tottington Farm, in an open field on the opposite side of the lane to Lower Kit's Cotty. A hedge formerly concealed more than one-half of the stone, and in this condition it is depicted in Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*, the east side alone being exposed. In 1836, this hedge was cleared away, so that the entire stone is now visible. From the same field in which the Coffin Stone lies, many stones have been removed, and others have been sunk in the ground in order to get them below the reach of the plough.

The length of the Coffin Stone is about 14 ft. 6 in.; breadth at north-east end, 8 ft. 6 in.; at south-west end, 5 ft. 5 in., while its depth or thickness averages about 2 ft. Measured diagonally, north and south, its length is 15 ft., and similarly from east to west, 13 ft. 10 in. This stone was, probably, at one time upright, and formed a sepulchral memorial or ménhir of some ancient British chieftain. In confirmation of its once upright position, it lies on the surface of the ground, a stick being easily thrust several feet underneath without meeting with any obstruction. Another still more conclusive fact is, that when the hedge was removed in 1836, from around the Coffin Stone, two human skulls were met with, besides other human bones. Some charcoal, a frequent accompaniment of early burials, was also found while grubbing in the same hedgerow. Fragments of Roman pottery have also been brought to light within a short distance.

There is a saying in the neighbourhood that this stone is the largest in Kent. Some of those in Addington Park, are, however, nearly of equal dimensions.†

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1824, p. 125.

† Mr. F. C. Lukis has noticed in the *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vol. ix., p. 427, a ménhir, near Cobham, between six or seven miles north-west of Aylesford, having a sepulchral stone-chamber in its vicinity, now destroyed.

Let us now examine the traces of the megalithic remains in the farm-place and adjacent spring-head at Great Tottington. Here are stones lying about in all directions, seemingly without any plan, and it is therefore difficult to form an opinion respecting them. Some must be omitted from consideration, as they have been brought from the adjacent field in which the Coffin Stone lies. Seven or eight of these stones are disorderly thrown down at the base of one of the trees near the spring-head, and, thinking them of a suspicious looking character, we made inquiries and learnt that they were some of the very stones brought from the field above. Many of the stones, however, have such a stained and weatherworn appearance as to leave no doubt of their having been exposed for a very long period. Altogether more than fifty blocks, large and small, lie about the yard. The only trace of any arrangement appears just above the spring-head, where the stones crop out of the ground in a kind of semicircle. Nearer the farm-buildings, they lie in groups. One of these groups comprises eight stones, some of large size, one block measuring 6 ft. 4 in. in length, and 4 ft. in breadth. "All these stones," says Thorpe, "are irregular as when first taken from the earth, but, through the great length of time and injuries of weather, are become smooth, and of the same kind, and similar to those which compose the celebrated British monument, called Kit's Cotty House, situated at a small distance from this place."

Were it not for the statements of a well-known antiquary, Mr. Thos. Wright, we should be inclined to exclude the scattered stones just above Kit's Cotty House, on Blue Bell Hill, from a place among the megalithic remains in Mid-Kent, regarding them more as geological boulders on the surface of the hill. But from the account of Mr. Wright's visit to these stones, there seems certainly some reason for considering that many of them are in artificial positions. "On examining the brow of the hill above Kit's Cotty House," says that gentleman, "I found that it was covered with groups of these large stones, lying on the sides of the ground in such a manner as to leave little doubt that they are the coverings of, or the entrances to, sepulchral chambers. Each group is generally surrounded by a small circle of stones. On Friday, Aug. 23 [1844], I took some men to this spot, and began to excavate, but was hindered by local circumstances of a merely temporary nature. I then proceeded further on the top of the hill, and found a few single stones lying flat on the ground, just within the limits of Aylesford Common. Under one of these I began to excavate, and found that it was laid across what was apparently the mouth of a round pit cut in the chalk, and filled up with flints. Some of the cottagers on the top of the hill informed me that these pits were frequently found on that hill, and that generally they had one or two large stones at the mouth. When a new road was made a few years ago, the labourers partly emptied some of these pits for the sake of the flints, and I was shown one emptied to a depth of about ten feet, which had been discontinued on account of the labour of throwing the flints up. Comparing these pits with the one on the opposite hill at Ryarah,

which has at some remote period been completely emptied, I am inclined to think that they have all chambers at the bottom, and to suspect that those chambers are of a sepulchral character. Perhaps, after the remains of the dead had been deposited in the chamber, the entrance-pit was filled up, and a stone placed over the mouth to mark the spot."^{*}

Of the stone-remains on the west side of the Medway, those situate in Addington Park will first claim attention. There are two groups here (Plate X., figures 3 and 4), about a hundred yards or more apart (called for convenience of description, A and B). Formerly, these stones were in a rabbit warren, but many years ago, the land hereabouts was laid out as a park by the Hon. J. W. Stratford, the present owner of the estate, and the parish road so diverted as to pass through group A, which lies near the park entrance facing Addington Green.[†] These stones are now shaded by a plantation of fir trees, while the second group, B, lies to the north of the road on open grass land.

Harris, in his *History of Kent*, published in 1719, under the parish of Addington, p. 23, has the following paragraph:—

"In a Place in this Parish called the Warren, I saw Six or Seven large Stones erected in a Circle, they are now about Five or Six Foot above the Ground."

This account would seem rather to apply to the second of the groups than to group A, as the latter can under no stretch of imagination be considered "a circle."

In 1754 and 1761, Colebrooke visited the Addington remains, and made known the result of his enquiries in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. The account which follows, shows the condition of group A at that time.

"In the parish of Addington, near Town Malling, in Kent, about 500 paces to the north-east [N.W.] of the church, in a rabbit warren, upon a little eminence, are the remains of several large stones placed in an oval form.[‡] The inside of the area, from east to west, is 50 paces, the breadth in the middle, from north to south, forty-two paces; at the east end is a flat stone, placed somewhat like that which they call the Altar at Stone Henge [Plate X., figure

^{*} *Arch. Journ.*, vol. i. pp. 263-4.

[†] In the *Domesday Book of Kent*, edited by the Rev. L. B. Larking, Appendix, p. 23, we read in reference to the manor of Addington, "The lands in this Manor are very poor, little more than mere sandstones and sandbanks, almost worthless for cultivation. In my own memory, a very large portion of it lay uncultivated in Goss and Broomland rabbit warren, which might have remained in that state till this day, but for the requirements of the present owner in creating a park round his mansion, for which purpose he has enclosed a large number of acres, planting some, and converting the rest into grass land."

[‡] "In an oval form." Our plan (plate X., fig. 4), will show the very broad sense in which the word *oval* is used here. Most of the stones at the south-west end being small, it is impossible even now to obtain a view of the whole group at once, and it is only when placed on paper, that their relative positions can be clearly understood. It must also be remembered, that when Colebrooke saw them, all, except five, were covered with a slight depth of earth, so that only a rough estimate of the positions of the others could be made. They were exposed to view about thirty years since.

4 a]. This stone, in the longest part, is nine feet; in the broadest, seven feet; and near two feet thick. Behind this, a little to the north, is another flat stone [b], which seems to have stood upright, but is now by some accident thrown down. This is fifteen feet long, seven feet wide, and two feet thick. The stone [c], next the altar on the north side, is seven feet high, seven feet wide, and two feet thick; the top of this hath been broken off. There are but two others which appear above the surface of the ground [d and g], and these are not more than two feet high. One may easily trace the remains of seventeen of them; though, from the distances between the stones, which are pretty nearly equal, there must have been rather more than twenty to complete the oval, which consisted of only one row of stones. The soil hereabout is very sandy, and the rain hath washed the sand so much over many of them, that by their distances from each other, I could only find them when I thrust my cane into the ground. Those of the stones which have fallen down have been carried away by the inhabitants, and applied to mend causeways, or make steps for stiles."

We shall now venture to make a few observations on the present aspect of this collection of megaliths.

There are now twenty-five stones, including two not inserted in the plan at a distance of 59 ft. 6 in. east of the stone a. The longest diameter from N.E. to S.W. measures 200 feet. From N.W. to S.E. the breadth varies from 40 to 70 feet. At the head of the group (i.e. at a b c) are the largest stones; one of these (b) is 14 ft. 10 in. by 8 ft. 5 in. Its upper surface is covered with many oval and other depressions, apparently the result of the weather's action. This stone lies on two others 6 ft. 10 in. and 9 ft. in length respectively. Immediately south of b is a, a flat stone, hexagonal in shape, and 2½ ft. above the surface. The dimensions of its upper face are 10 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. At c is a large narrow stone, 5 ft. 8 in. high, 7 ft. 6 in. long, and 1 ft. thick, with another at its base. South-west of c are three stones, all about the same size, each being about 6 ft. in length. All the others are low in the ground, and of no great height, with the exception of h, which is 5 ft. 8 in. high, inclining towards the inner area. The stones, a, b, c, lie in a hollow; probably the ground has been removed to expose them more fully. Within the area, the ground rises towards the south-west, but not to any marked extent.

It is said, that when the road was made through the group, one of the stones was removed. This missing stone appears to have been between e and f.*

In the absence of positive proof, we can only conjecture the original purpose of this megalithic structure. The stones at the north-east end are so close together as to give the impression that they do not all occupy their original positions. Many, no doubt, have been taken away before any record of them was made; others may still be buried. But from the general resemblance of this group

* A bird's eye view of these stones (group A), appears in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. A view may also be seen in Thorpe's *Customs of Kent*, p. 68.

of stones to other known primeval structures, whose sepulchral character there is no reason to doubt, it may be inferred, that, here, too, was a similar monument, but it is impossible to say more than this.† Unhappily, little has been discovered by excavation, although the Rev. L. B. Larking made an examination of the spot on one occasion.

In connection with Mr. Larking's researches at Addington, we have come across the following anecdote, which may possibly amuse some of our readers. One afternoon, having fixed on the site for excavating on the following day, it chanced to happen that the keeper was present. When Mr. Larking and his men arrived, early next morning, as agreed on, he was rather surprised to find the keeper and another waiting to assist in the operations, still more at the eagerness with which they set to work. As the digging proceeded, and nothing but a few fragments of pottery were found, the keeper showed by his manner and countenance, such marks of disappointment, as to excite the curiosity of the others. It ultimately turned out, that on the previous night he had dreamed a dream, and this dream had revealed to him the existence of a large crock of gold at the spot about to be excavated. So he had determined, by diligently assisting in the work, to be, if possible, the fortunate discoverer of the precious treasure.

The stone remains in Addington Park, forming group B, are widely different from those just described. They consist of a collection of massive and imposing stones, huddled together, and sloping towards the north (Plate X., fig. 3). They lie in a state of utter confusion, occupying a somewhat circular space about 100 ft. in circumference. There are seventeen stones; the largest (*a*), facing the south-west, is about 12 ft. 6 in. in length, 7 ft. in breadth, and nearly 3 ft. in thickness. Its vertical height is nearly 5 ft. It lies, however, in a shelving position, with its weight resting on three other stones, little inferior in size. It has been suggested, that some of these huge stones may have originally formed capstones, but it seems to us the entire group is in far too dilapidated a condition to indicate anything of its former plan. Colebrooke conceived, by fitting the different blocks together, that, when perfect, the group consisted of six stones only, arranged in a hexagonal form. They are thus depicted in the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. Whatever arrangement these stones originally had, it is certain that a vast amount of concentrated labour must have been required to convey them from their indigenous soil to their present resting-place, and this, at a time when complicated machinery was unknown, renders the feat still more inexplicable and marvellous.

There are several circular orifices in some of these stones, due, probably, to the action of time and rains, but of a remarkable roundness. Two of these orifices on the stones marked *b* and *c*, are especially noticeable, being 6½ inches and 5 inches deep respectively.

Little more than a mile from the stones in Addington Park, in a northerly direction, is the farm called Coldrum Lodge. For pedes-

† Colebrooke considered this group to have been a temple, as will have been observed by his use of the word "altar," a theory now entirely exploded.

triana, who have first viewed the stones in the park, a footpath, indicated by a flight of steps in the bank, where the roads from Addington Green, Trottescliffe, and Ryarsh unite, and thence, passing through the outskirts of Addington Wood, will be found the most direct route to Coldrum. A little further beyond the farm, towards the hills, a fine stone monument, one of the best preserved in Kent, will soon come into view. Although ranking next to Kit's Cotty House, this Coldrum monument lacks much of its pristine character, a portion of the elevated ground on which the stones are placed having apparently been cut away when constructing the adjacent farm road. This has caused many of them to topple down from their elevated positions, while the two gigantic blocks (*a* and *b*, Plate X., fig. 5), which form the side stones of the cromlech, overhang, as it were, a precipice. Those of the stones that have fallen below, lie in a confused state, some being of a prodigious size. They are fifteen in number; one standing upright, and of a triangular shape, is very noticeable. On these stones, we found traces of weathering and long exposure in the small circular holes, counterparts, in fact, of those at Kit's Cotty House and Addington Park.

On examining the slope immediately below the huge side stones of the cromlech, it will be observed, that, by the judicious use of flint masonry, these weighty masses are now kept in their present positions. This, we believe, is the work of the Rev. L. B. Larking, who made certain excavations here, about fifteen years ago. But for this precaution, it is probable, that long ere now, they would have been precipitated below, and this noble cromlech would have become a greater ruin than it now is.

Bereft of its capstone, it now consists of two uprights with two smaller stones placed between, to keep them in position. There are also two other stones at the west end. The uprights are of immense size, of a rectangular form, slab-like. One (*a*) is 10 ft. 4 in., the other (*b*), 8 ft. 11 in. in length. In width, they vary from 1 ft. to 1 ft. 6 in. At *c*, where they overhang, the longest (*a*), measures 6 ft. 10 in. in height; the other (*b*), is 7 ft. 4 in. high.

To the west of this cromlech (*vide* Plan), are about twenty stones, arranged, as will be seen, in a somewhat circular form. They are now all prostrate, but, whether originally some may have stood upright is an open question. Most of them lie very close together, excepting on the east side, where the stones adjoining the cromlech are missing, having, most likely, fallen below. The diameter of the circle is about 45 ft. The plan annexed, will show the relative positions of the stones.

Of the sepulchral purport of this group there is no reason to doubt. In 1856, when Messrs. Larking and Kemble excavated beneath the cromlech, fragments of pottery were discovered which, when viewed in connection with the ossiferous remains so frequently found on the spot, confirm the idea that here was a place of sepulture.* It seems to be the opinion in the neighbourhood, that there is a cave under the

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiii., p. 404.

circle, the entrance being at the foot of the cromlech. It appears that no crops will grow within the area, and this barrenness is accounted for by the hollowness of the ground beneath, and by the fact of numerous smaller stones lying just under the thin layer of earth, perhaps indicating the base of a cairn.*

The Coldrum stones lie almost due west of Kit's Cotty House, and about five miles from it as the crow flies. The bearing of West Malling church, the spire of which is a conspicuous landmark, is SE by S.

Extending eastwards from Coldrum to Kit's Cotty House, tradition speaks of a line of stones which once formed an avenue between the megalithic groups on either side of the Medway. There are still, we are informed, several large stones lying in the fields to the east of the Coldrum cromlech, but further than this, and perhaps a few more scattered stones, there is no evidence to confirm the existence of a "continuous line" of monoliths between Kit's Cotty House and Coldrum. If they ever existed, which we much doubt, they have been destroyed as effectually as the Beekhampton Avenue at Abury is at the present time.

We must now bring this paper, which has already exceeded the limits originally intended, to a speedy close. There is, however, a monolith, although now destroyed, of which a passing word must be said. It was known as the White Horse Stone, and it stood somewhere on the hills above Kit's Cotty House, and the ancient trackway called "The Pilgrim's Way." A rough woodcut of the stone may be seen in Allport's *Maidstone*, p. 23. Tradition connected this monolith with the Saxon *Heasa*, but to explain these legends would be foreign to our purpose. Those, however, who may wish to con them over for themselves, should consult the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1894, pp. 111-12.

Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath.

* At Wayland's Smithy, in Berkshire, commonly known as Wayland Smith's Cave, but really a cromlech, and sepulchral in its purpose, are evidences of a subterranean chamber as at Coldrum. "The shepherds and others say that on driving a crowbar into the ground near the 'Cave,' a very hollow sound is produced, and that they are satisfied that there is a cavity beneath."—*Wills Arch. and Nat. Hist. Magazine*, vol. vii. p. 327.

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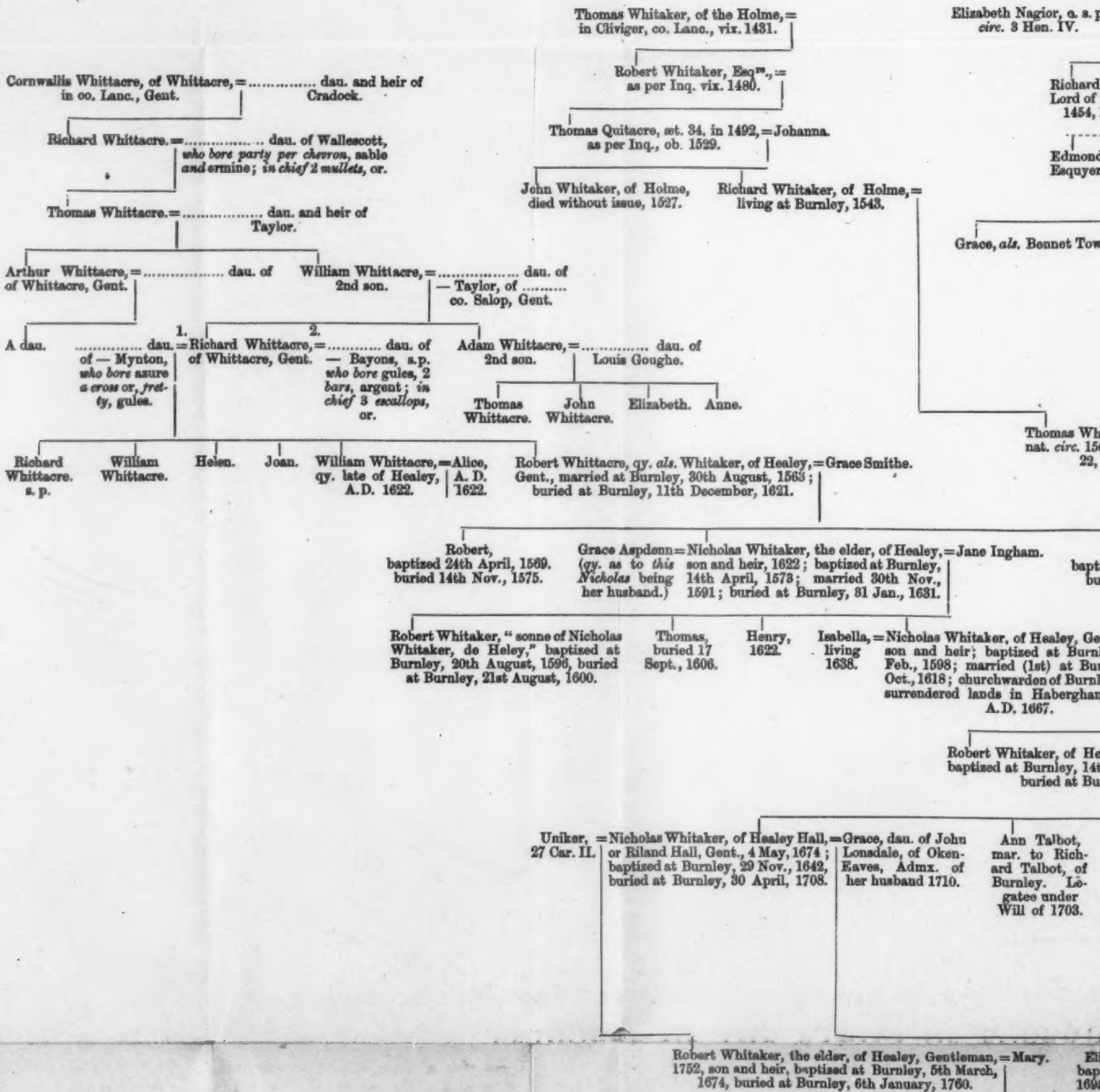
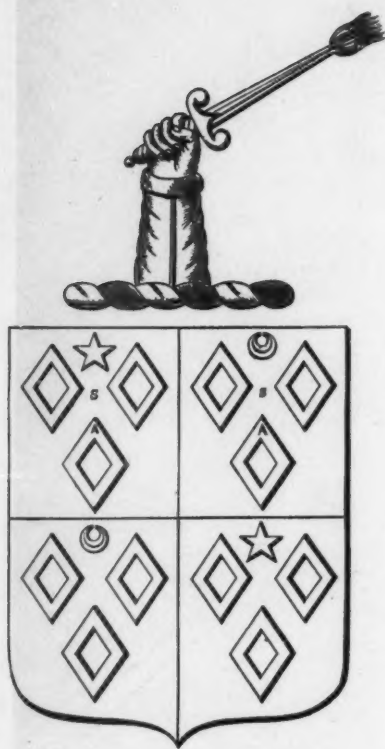
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PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF ROBERTS

SHOWING THEIR DESCENT FROM THE TOWNELEYS OF TOWNELEY, NOWELLS, OF RE



William. Thomas. John
Living 1708.
Or — *By which wife*

buried 14th Nov., 1575. Nicholas being 14th April, 1578; married 30th Nov., 1591; buried at Burnley, 31 Jan., 1631.

Robert Whitaker, "sonne of Nicholas Whitaker, de Heley," baptized at Burnley, 20th August, 1598, buried at Burnley, 21st August, 1600.

Thomas, buried 17 Sept., 1606.

Henry, 1622.

Isabella, living 1638.

= Nicholas Whitaker, of Healey, Gentleman son and heir; baptized at Burnley, Feb., 1598; married (1st) at Burnley Oct., 1618; churchwarden of Burnley, surrendered lands in Habergham E. A.D. 1667.

Robert Whitaker, of Healey, baptized at Burnley, 14th Oct., buried at Burnley.

Uniker, = Nicholas Whitaker, of Healey Hall, = Grace, dau. of John Lonsdale, of Oken-Eaves, Admx. of her husband 1710. 27 Car. II. or Riland Hall, Gent., 4 May, 1674; baptized at Burnley, 29 Nov., 1642, buried at Burnley, 30 April, 1708.

Ann Talbot, mar. to Richard Talbot, of Burnley. Legatee under Will of 1703.

Robert Whitaker, the elder, of Healey, Gentleman, = Mary. 1752, son and heir, baptized at Burnley, 5th March, 1674, buried at Burnley, 6th January, 1760.

Elizabeth, bapt. 1, 1695; 1703.

Robert Whitaker, of Healey, Gentleman, = Mary, daughter and sole son and heir, baptized at Burnley, 15th June, 1709. Will 25th Dec., 1777. Probate 25th June, 1778; bur. at Burnley, 1st January, 1778.

at Burnley, June, 1775.

Anne Whitaker, of Burnley, spinster, bur. 1 Jan., 1762.

Nancy Whitaker, bapt. at Burnley, 26th Dec., 1732; buried.

John Whitaker, bapt. at Burnley, 19th July, 1735; buried 3rd May, 1760, coelebs.

Nicholas, bapt. 10th, buried 17.

John Fletcher, of Habergham, Worsted Manufacturer, 17 at Burnley, 10th Feb., 1760; Burnley, 23rd Aug., 1781; Estate of Healey in 1787; Burnley, 30th March,

Ann Fletcher, of Burnley, sole dau. and heiress; 4th May, 1782; mar. October, 1801; died 21st Nov., 1829, at

William Roberts, of Heywood and Rochdale, Gent.; born February, 1812; married 4th 1833.

Thomas Roberts, of = Ellen, dau. of Worcester, Gent., Geo. Milner, born 13 Sept., 1834, of Derby, mar. 5 June, 1861. Died June, 1871.

Ellenor, = Alexander, son of born Mar. 1836, mar. Edward Gribbon, of Coleraine, Linen Merchant. 18 Dec., 1861.

Edward, died on voyage to New Zealand, 30 March, 1871.

Fanny, (died in infancy.)

Amelia, dau. of John Dudley, of Wharton Lodge, Winiford, co. Chester, Esq., deceased.

2nd. Frederick John, = of Staley Bridge, Surgeon, assumed the name of Roberts-Dudley, born Nov., 1840, mar. 1st, 25 Ap., 1865; 2ndly, 17 Nov., 1869.

Theodore.

Ernest.

Edward Arthur.

Robert Whitaker.

Herbert William.

Emily.

Florence Amelia, born July, 1871.

died 19 Dec., 1877.

Will dated 20 January, 1630. Proved 30 August, 1631. of Palace House, sep. March 4, 1644.

gentleman, = Margaret Whitaker, baptized
ley, 24th
ny, 21
ey, 1653;
n Eaves,

2. William, eldest surviving
son and heir.
à quo Dr. Whitaker, of Holme,
Historian of Whalley.

Robert, bapt. Nov., 1592;
sep. May 20, 1626, a. p.

Healey or Riland Hall, Gentleman, M.D. =
ch October, 1621; Will, 4 Oct., 1703;
rley, 24th January, 1704.

Anne,
Legatee under Will
of Thomas, of
Holme, 1630.

Nicholas Whitaker, =
bapt. 14 Oct., 1627.
bur. 14 Mar., 1650.

A dau. mar^d =
to — Parker.
John Parker, =
of Holden
Clough, 1703. V

William, son of Ro-
bert Whitaker, of
Healey, bapt. July,
1647.

Robert, =
deceased
ante
1703.

The Rev. Thomas Whitaker, M.A., of Edinburgh, =
and Leeds, co. York, clerk, born at Healey, 1651,
and baptized at Burnley. Died at Leeds, 19th
Nov., 1710. Imprisoned at York under a Qui
Tam, 1683. Married thrice.

8. Mercy, dau. Mr.
John Dickinson,
of Leeds.

Nicholas Whitaker, = Grace Lonsdale,
of Micklehurst, and mar. March 2,
Hoodhouse, yeoman, 1673, buried 28
1707. April, 1717.

Joseph,
1703,
o. s. p.

Elizabeth,
& 2 other
dau's.

William,
of London,
M.D.

Thomas,
ob. March 22, 1765.
Lawrence.

Elizabeth,
t. 1 July,
s; living
1703.

Mary,
bapt. 8 Dec.,
1697.

Lawrence,
bapt. 28 Feb.,
1699; living
1703.

Grace,
bapt. 30 Sept.,
1703.

William. Thomas. John
Living 1703.
Qy.—By which wife.

daughter of
merod. of
le; bur.
ey, 2nd
75 or 6.

Mary,
bapt. 6 Oct.,
1716.

Unicar, = James Almonde, of Lambro-e-within-Whalley,
eld. dau. in the county of Lancaster, and afterwards of
mar. set- Stakes Hall, in Livesey, Tanner.
tlement Living 1778.
1752,
o. s. p. V

Nicholas Whitaker,
apt. at Burnley,
9th June, 1738;
buried 22nd March,
1762, celebra.

Betty Whittaker,
buried at Burnley,
11th Feb., 1778.

Mary Whitaker, surviving daughter = John Fletcher, of Ighten-
and co-heir, bapt. at Burnley, 24th hill Park, in the County
Nov., 1739; mar. 30 Oct., 1759; of Lancaster, Farmer;
buried at Burnley, 9th June, 1799. bur. at Burnley, 3rd Feb.,
1792.

Habergham Eaves, = Elizabeth *vs* Betty, dau. of
s, 1777; bapt.
1760-1; mar. at
1781; sold the
87; buried at
rch, 1796.

Burnley, = James Roberts, of the South Parade,
es; born Habergham Eaves, and of Burnley,
mar. 11th Cotton Manufacturer; born 4th De-
cember, 1779; bur. 18th December,
1830, set. 51.
d 21st, &
, set. 47.

ood Hall, = Martha, dau. of the late
orn 14th John Holgate, Esq., of
4th Dec., Nelson House, Burnley.

Elizabeth, = William Holgate, son of the late
mar. Oct. John Holgate, Esq., of Nelson
1831, died House, Burnley; died July,
Mar. 1870. 1850.

Anne,
died July, 1868.

Emma.

Walter, = Eliza, dau. of George
born 9th Barber, Esq.
August,
1839.

Elizabeth Hannah,
born 22nd May, 1867.

st. = Eliza Anne, dau. of
the late Jonathan
Andrew, Esq., of
Ashton-under-
Lyne, Cotton Spin-
ner; died 30 April,
1868.

Charles James, = Mary Ann, dau. of the late
of Rochdale, Thomas Ashworth, Esq., of
Gent., born Rochdale, Woollen Manu-
July, 1842, mar. facturer.
25 July, 1866.

Gertrude.

Alfred William,
of Rochdale,
Gent., born 11th
Feb., 1845, mar.
27th April, 1870,
Catherine Ann,
da. of John Mor-
rell, Esq., Beech
Villa, Leyland,
Lancashire.

George Henry,
of Rochdale,
Surveyor, born
27th July, 1846,
mar. 8th Aug.,
1870, Sophia
Esther, dau. of
John Morrell,
Esq., Beech
Villa, Leyland,
Lancashire.

Henry George,
born June, 1871.

Arthur,
of Keighley, Sur-
geon, born 8th
March, 1848,
mar. 8th Nov.,
1870, Mercie,
dau. of the late
Wm. Preston
Holt, Esq., of
Little Mearley
Hall, Lanca-
shire.

Octavius
(died in
infancy.)

Elizabeth Ann,
born in March,
1851, died in
Nov., 1869.

Emily,
born 16th
October,
1852.

Frank Whitaker,
born 3rd May, 1866.

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WHITAKER OF WHITAKER, HOLME, AND HEALEY, COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BY T. HELSBY, ESQ., BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

THESE ancient Lancashire houses doubtless had one common ancestor, Richard de Whittacre, Lord of High Whittacre, living in the reign of Edward III. They carried the same arms, all their estates were situated within a few miles of each other, and many of their baptismal names—at a time when particular baptismal names lingered long in families—were alike. But time, as in many other cases, has worn out the links, and no certain evidence of the ancestry of Thomas Whitaker of Holme, 1431, can be produced, though this Richard de Whittacre is supposed to have been his progenitor. The Healey branch existing in 1569, was in all probability a scion of that of Whittacre. Half-a-century later the Healey became connected with the Holme Whitakers by the marriage of Margaret, of Holme, to Nicholas, of Healey. The great-grandmother of Margaret was Elizabeth Nowell, of Read, the granddaughter of Grace Towneley, of Towneley. Through these lines the Holme Whitakers sprang from an old Saxon stock martialled in the annexed pedigree from its interesting character, but not on account of any representation by heirship. Spartlingus, 1st Dean of Whalley, is said by Dr. Whitaker, in his history, to have lived 170 years before the Norman Conquest; but this could scarcely be the case if the few descents given in the annexed pedigree are the correct number. It seems the incumbency or Deanery of Whalley was hereditary down to the time of the Council of Lateran, 1215, when the marriage of ecclesiastics was finally prohibited, and the Deanery thereupon became a Rectory, in the patronage of John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, and Earl of Leicester.

The pedigree of Healey, here given, has only lately been drawn from original evidences, consisting almost wholly of Church Registers, Surrenders, and Inquisitions, the Healey estate being copyhold of the manor of Ightenhill.* The evidence of the marriage of Nicholas and Margaret Whitaker is not *direct*, but there can be no doubt in the matter. The Register says, Nicholas Whitaker and Margaret Whitaker married 21 October, 1618. She was just eighteen and her husband twenty. Margaret Whitaker had a brother Robert, who in 1625, the year before his death, Surrendered with his co-trustee, R. Ingham, along with Nicholas and Margaret, certain lands, to a Lessee. No doubt this Surrender was of lands comprised in their marriage settlement, and also in a Deed of uses mentioned in a Surrender of a "Messuage in Burnley wood called Healey, cottages, and lands, twelve acres, and messuages, cottages, and gardens in Burnley, late in the occupation of Lawrence Whitaker," and other lands in Burnley, late in the occupation of

* I have here to acknowledge much very kind assistance from Dixon Robinson, Esq., Steward of the Honour of Clitheroe, who furnished many copies and extracts of Surrenders, Inquisitions, &c.

William Whitaker, late of Healey, aforesaid, and Alice his wife, to the use of Robert Whitaker, son and heir-at-law of Nicholas. This Surrender was to uses contained in a certain pair of Indentures of even date (with the Surrender), made between Nicholas Whitaker, of Healey, of the one part, and Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, of the other part. Although this Deed of uses has not yet been found, I have little doubt that it formed part of a Settlement made on the marriage in question. A few years afterwards, in 1631, Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, died, having in his Will, nuncupative, mentioned three of his daughters (then all unmarried) but without naming his daughter Margaret. She, however, must then have been dead, or excluded from the Will on account of her presumed Settlement; but in any case her only daughter, Anne, is one of the legatees named by the testator, and, probably, had the Will been drawn up in the ordinary way, it would have contained much more information. It is not unlikely that she was dead, rather than excluded in favour of her daughter, for eight years after we find Nicholas had a second wife, Isabella. This is the chief evidence in favour of the marriage, and is considerably strengthened by many other little circumstances connected with the legal dealings with the land. R. Ingham was the co-trustee. John Ingham (possibly the heir of the surviving?) trustee, some years afterwards in consideration of £200, at the request of, and together with, Nicholas Whitaker, and Robert, his son, Surrendered to George Halstead and John Lonsdale, the lands of Yatefield, in the tenure of Hen. Haworth, *alias* Whitaker, to the uses contained in an indenture of even date between Robert Whitaker of the one part, and the said George Halstead and John Lonsdale of the other part. This was, most probably, another Marriage Settlement. At all events we find a Grace Lonsdale was married 2nd March, 1673, to a Nicholas Whitaker, of Micklehurst. She was buried 28th April, 1717.* This Nicholas, I take it, was also of Hoodhouse, both the latter and Micklehurst being estates belonging to the Healey family. But Nicholas, of Healey, is not described in any of the documents as of either place. They were certainly distinct persons, for in 1707 we find a Miles Lonsdale, of Bury, Gentleman, and Nicholas Whitaker, of Micklehurst, yeoman, at the request of Nicholas, of Healey, Surrendering Healey Hall. I think Nicholas, of Micklehurst, was the younger son of Robert, and grandson of Robert Whitaker, the son of Nicholas and Margaret; and that Miles Lonsdale was the heir of John the Surrenderer of Yatefield. From this point all is plain sailing to the end of the chapter. And I have now to make a few remarks on Robert Whitaker, the issue of the marriage of Nicholas and the heiress Margaret. It appears he was a physician and took a very active part in the religious movement of the seventeenth century. His Will is dated 4 Oct., 1703, and was proved at Chester. On comparing the seal of that Will with the seal used by the present Vicar of Whalley, the son of the late Dr. Whitaker, the Historian, the fol-

* Query—Would this be Grace, the widow and administratrix of her husband, Nicholas, of Healey, in 1710.

lowing certificate was given—"I do hereby certify that the seal hereunto affixed is the same in all respects in device or insignia as the seal attached to the Will of Robert Whitaker, of Healey, Gentleman, which Will was proved on the 30 day of May, 1704, and is now in my custody. Arms, *sable*, three mascles,* *argent*. Dated this 22nd day of October, 1864. Charles T. W. Parry, District Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Probate at Chester."

Dr. Robert Whitaker's son and heir was Nicholas, whose first wife was evidently "Uniker," and it may here be advisable to remark, that the reading of the Surrender, 27 Car. II., in which this is found, is so ambiguous that at first sight she would be inserted as the wife of the Doctor. The clear legal reading, however, shows her to have been the wife of the son, particularly as there was no necessity in that instrument to mention Dr. Whitaker's wife, who, I think, would be dead before 6th August, 1673. There is a blank in the Surrender, which in my opinion should have been filled up with the words "solely examined." But for a fuller notice of the several documents relating to the pedigree, I must refer the reader to the abstracts intended to be given by that eminent antiquary, Mr. John Gough-Nichols, F.S.A., in his forthcoming edition of "Whitaker's Whalley." Dr. Robert Whitaker had a younger son, the Rev. Thomas Whitaker, for whom was built Caul Lane Chapel in Leeds, co. York. Here he officiated as a Nonconformist minister for thirty four years, dying in 1710, being buried in the Leeds Parish Church, where there is a brass plate to his memory in front of the Communion-rails, which bears the following inscription under an engraving of his arms:—

M. S.

THOMÆ WHITAKERI

Qui honestâ inter Whitakeros Helli, Lancastriensis,
Familiâ natus An. MDCLL. bonis in Universitate
Edinburgensi literis imbutus.

Ingenio Facili et Facundo
Iudicio Subtili et Limato,
Industriâ indefessa et assidua
Doctrinæ claritate,
Vitæ Sanctimoniâ,

Morum gravitate et modestiâ
Insignis et præclarus.

Pacis inter omnes studiosus,
Liberalitatis Fautor benignus,

Theologus consummatus,
Concionator compositus, copiosus,

Vitæ tandem oneris pertæsus,

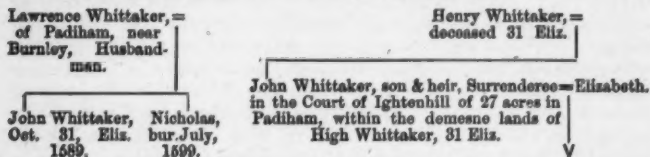
Hic quicquid Mortale fuit deposuit, et
Ad Beatorum sedes animus anhélans ascendit,
Nov. 10, MDCCX.

He was the author of a volume of sermons, which was published by Timothy Jollie and Thomas Bradbury, 8vo., 1712. This work (a copy of which is in the possession of the present representative of the Healey family), includes certain *Memorie Sacrum*, in which it is stated that

* The mascles are voided; and by an error too late to amend, have been quartered with those of Holme in the engraving, rather than impaled, or the Holme arms represented on a distinct shield.

"His descent was from an ancient family of the Whitakers, a branch of which was the famous Dr. William Whitaker, whom his adversary Bellarmine styled 'Ακαθολικων Doctissimus, of whom another said, that never man saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder. His immediate parent was Dr. Robert Whitaker, an eminent physician, who dwelt at Healy, near Burnley, in Lancashire, where he was born in the year 1651."

To these observations may be added the under-mentioned descents, for which no place can be found in any of the pedigrees.



At the same Court John Whittaker and his wife Surrendered their land in Padiham, and a farthing rent in Sabdenbank, to Thomas Walmsley, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench.

On August 6, 1762, there was a Robert Whitacre, of Beardwood, who does not, however, appear to be any near connection of the family. The Whitakers also seem to have held lands in the Manor of Accrington New Hold, not far from Burnley. In 1778, an Edmund, and also a Thomas and John Whitaker, were tenants of lands within that Manor.

Healey Hall is still in existence, and is situate in the Township of Habergham Eaves, within three-quarters-of-a-mile from the centre of Burnley, on the road to Manchester, and is one of the ten Halls mentioned by Bishop Gastrell in his *Notitia Cestriensis*. It was the residence of the Whitaker family as early as the days of Elizabeth. And in the seventeenth century it was to Healey that the Rev. Thomas Jollie retired when he was ejected from Altham by the Bartholomew Act; and it was this house into which Captain Nowell broke whilst Mr. Jollie and his family were engaged in Divine worship, and with blasphemous expressions snatched the Bible out of that Minister's hands, and dragged him away to the guard, under the pretence that he had kept a conventicle.

The Healey Estate eventually descended to Mr. John Fletcher, Jun., of Burnley, whose mother, Miss Mary Whitaker, of Healey Hall, was the last surviving daughter and heiress of the family. About the year 1796 the estate was sold to the firm of Messrs. Peel, Yates, & Co., the head of which was the 1st Baronet of the Peel family. In the year 1807, Mrs. Ann Roberts—the sole daughter and heiress of Mr. John Fletcher, and mother of the present representative of the family, Mr. William Roberts, Solicitor, Rochdale—brought an action of ejectment, and recovered the Hoodhouse farm, adjacent to Healey (which seemed to have formed no part of the estate sold to the Peels), by proving her heirship to Robert Whitaker who died in 1760, the grandfather of Mary Whitaker, the heiress, who married Mr. John Fletcher, Senior.

PRICES AND ALIEN PRIORITIES.

BY REV. MACKENZIE M. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A., PRECENTOR AND
PREBENDARY OF CHICHESTER, ETC., ETC., ETC.

1265. Et de xxvs. de liij veter' bobus uni. vend' in festo S. Martini precium bovis vjs. lijd., et de xs. de xvij veter. multonum uni' vend' precium multonum vjd., et de vs. viijd. de viij ovium mater' vet' uni' vend' in eodem festo precium ovis viijd. ob., Idem rec' quod de ls. de x qr. frumenti vend' precium qr. vs., et de lxixjs. vjd. de xv qr. ejusdem frumenti vend' precium liijs. xd., et de xijli. vjd. de lx qr. j bush' ejusdem frumenti vend' precium qr. iiijs., et de viijli. xjs. vjd., de xlix. qr. ejusdem frumenti vend' precium qr. ijs. vjd.—*Wolsey Records.*

1275. Id' r' comp' de viijli. xvijs. viijd. de liij ij qr. vend. precium qr. ijs. lijd. et de liijli. xxxijd. ob de xxxv qr., i bs vend. prec. qr. ijs. liijd., et de cixs. lijd. de xij qr. vend. prec. qr. ijs. viijd., Vend' blad' vet' fr. Id. r. comp. de xli. xxs. viijd., de lxliij qr. vij bs frumenti novi vend' precium qr. ijs. viijd., et de vijli. vs. vjd., de xlvij qr. dimid' vend' precium quart. ijs.

1360—1390. Et de vj pond' dimid' iij clav. casei vend' pretium pond' ixs., p' tin' clav' liijd., et de xxiijd. de xliijli. butyr' vend' pretium li ob., et de xlv. de ix dol' cis'e vend' p' tin' dol' vs., et de xs. xid. de cxxxi gall' provent' de chur' cis vend', et de ix. ov' provent' de churoet vend' precium cent' lijd., et de xliijs. de viij bobus uni' vend' precium liij, quib's vj precium ij xs., precium ij ixs.—*From the Bishop's Registers at Wolsey.*

GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE.

A.D. MDXXII dñs. Rogerus Phylpott dedit ad ornamenta Capelle j pall' de blodeo velveto ad valorem ixli., et iij pallia de damaske cum imaginibus BM in medio cum liij curtinis de serico ad valorem xli., et Collegio xii cocleara argentea et j salarium argenteam cum cooperulo ad valorem lxs.

A.D. MUXIII^o. Mauricius Marys quondam clericus Capelle dedit Collegio j calicem deauratum po. liijli. xxijs., et j par vestimentorum pro missa BM. po. liijs. liijd.

Gualteras Colmer, socius hujus Collegii dedit possessori musei t^o. Chamere, ejus fenestra est ad orientem hæc, inprimis le standingy bedstede po. xxijs., le bedstede in museo vjs., mensam cum ij le trestells ijs. liijd., cathedram et cistam ijs., le cowborde vs. liijd., le dexte in fenestra ijs. viijd., Nich. de Lyra super totum testamentum xxijs. in liijs^o voluminibus, Magnum librum Cronicoorum xli., liber statutorum scriptus ijs. 1558 xx^o. die Junii. Register O. Winton Coll.

xii Equis char' po. xxvli.
i qr. de carbon' marin' po. ijs.
cix careot' feni po. xli.
i patell' enea po. xvjs. viijd.
xxix pellibus perzameni vs. lijd.
i botell' continent' di' quart' pro incausto imponendo vijd.
Parvo coffro pro pecuniis custodiendis ijs.
Smignate, 1 et cineribus pro lavendar' vjs. ijd.
lxi qr. carbon' po. xls. viijd.
ccxxliij lib. candel' xxxvijs. viijd.
xxx vln' [uinæ] canevas xs. vjd.
xv vln westfall vjs. vd.
lxx vln westnall xxijs. liijd.
xxxiij vln panni linei xvijs. liijd.
ccxi lib. cere po. cs.

x lb piperis xs.
viiij lb canell² viijs.
ij lb prunes viijd.
x lb rys liijd.
xliij lb amygdal³ ijs. vjd.
x lb Gingerie xxijs.
xlviij lb iij unc. Sugar. po. lxxijs. xjd.
lxij lb dates vjs. liijd.
j lb clowes liijs. viijd.
j lb mace po. vijs. liijd.
j fratel⁴ de figes ijs.
ij lb alkenet⁵ xijd.
liij virg' stanos xijd.
iij sarcas liijs. vjd.
viiij lb pices ijs. viijd.
liij qr. safran viijs.
xxliij lb rec' amaleks ijs. xd.

1 Smignate (Inv. Weimouth, 282). 2 Canelis (Inv. Jarrow, 5). 3 Almonds.

4 A basket of rushes of matting. It is used by Middleton (Plays, vol. ii. 287).

5 The wild bugloss, used for colouring.

xxxix lb rec' cor' viijs. vijd.
 j trunco pro piscibus,
 ij costrell' pro salsamentis,
 botelli, pro salsamentis
 viij lampr. sala. iij.

xx
 iij q. salis. xij*li*. xvjs. jd.
 j q. de st'ion xxvijs. vjd.
 iij salmon' ijs. iij*li*.
 ix salmon' sala. di. xvjs. viij*li*.
 cccxv stokke. l la.

xi
 T.cccc iij allec rub' xlv.
 Dcccc allec alb. xs.

M^c makerell v xii xxvijs. M^c makerell
 viij iij*li* xs.

ij capon' xd.
 vj cygni xs.
 auca iij*li*.
 j cople rabetts iij*li*.
 ccccxiiij cass' multon xxxiij*li*. xvijs. vijd.
 xxix multon lxxix*li*.
 xxxj multon po. cap' xxd.
 xxiiij bacon' xs.
 xlv porci cxixs. vjd.
 xliij carcov' 2 boum xxxiij*li*. xixs.
 viij bobus vj*li*. xij*li*. iij*li*.
 ij bobus pr. cap' xjs.
 ccccxv uln' mapparum xij*li*. vjs. viij*li*.
 xliij ij q. ij ba. braasi xiiij*li*. xiijs. ijd.
 x dol. ci lagene vini xlv*li*. xs.

Rot. Expens. hospicii W. de Wykeham A^o. Cons. xxvi.

DEC. 15, 1545.—WILL OF ARTHUR ROBYN ALDERMAN OF WINCHESTER, BURIED IN THE CHURCHE LITTYN OF Y^e BLESSED TRYNYTE WITHIN WINCHESTER BEFORE THE WEST DOOR.

INVENTORY.

IN THE HALL.—A foldinge bedde, ij rounde tables, iij joynyd stolya, a chayer, viij cushins and a joynyd forme viijs. viij*li*., a cubbarde iij*li*., aundirons, a payer of tonga, a payer of belows, & ij cotrells iij*li*. iij*li*., ij carpets, ij cubbard clothes, ij bankers viijs., a paynted clothe sett in a table xij*li*.

IN THE HALL PARLER.—xvi sponis of sylver, ij ale cuppis of sylver, ij gobletts & a salt with a cover iz*li*. ij fetherbedds, a flockebed, ij coverlets, ij bolsters, a pylowe, a payer of blanketts, a standyng bedd, a tester with curtayns of sylke iij*li*., a trokel bedde, iij coffers, a chayer, a foldinge table, j payntied clothe xiijs. iij*li*., a table for an alter, a poleaxe, a glasse, a broyashe, a lytle paynted clothe iij*li*.

IN THE BUTTRYE.—xvij platters, xiiij potingers, a basyn & ewar, xij sawcers, vj ewe dysches, iij salts, xij candelstycks, a chafing dishe, vij peuter potts xxvjs. viij*li*.

IN THE STRETE PARLER.—A standing bed, a fether bed, a flocke bed, a bolster, ij pylowes, a tester with curtayns, ij blanketta, a coverlett, ij stayned clothes, iij coffers, a chayer, xls.

IN THE PARLER CHAMBER.—A standyng bed with tester & curtayns of sylke, a fether bed, a flock bed, ij coverletts, iij payer of blanketts, a bolster, a pylowe, vj*li*. xiijs. iij*li*., iij cushens of silke, j of velvett, a vestymēt of whyght sattyn with thaparell, an alter clothe & an alter table xls., ij chargers, a presse, ij presse clothes, iij coffers, a chayer vijs., vj drinking glasses, ij dosyn trenchards, a table of glasse xij*li*., xvij payer of shets, xx table natkyns, xvij table clothes, vj toweles, xij piloberes, 3 iij*li*.

IN THE FYRST CHAMBER.—j bedstede, a fether bed, a flock bed, a coverlett, a quilt, a blankett, a tester, j olde alter table, a presse, ij coffers, a forme, ij trestell, ij stayned clothes, a chayer xls.

THE MYDLE CHAMBER.—ij chesibles of whight chamlett, a tynacle, & half a bedsted, a fether bed, a flocke bed, iij bolsters, iij pylowes, a painted clothe, iij coverletts, a cofer xls.

IN THE BRUSHING CHAMBER.—A scarlet goune, a goune faced with damaske, anoyther with foxe, anoyther with blake coneye, & j vulnyed goune vj*li*., j olde jakett of damaske, j of russels, a frooke of unwateryd chamlett, ij dubletts, slevyd with velvett, a dublet of taphata quilted, anoyther of saye iij*li*. iij*li*., a clothe cote, ij jyrkins furred, a pety cote. v payer of hoys xiijs. iij*li*., iij formes, ij tables, a cloke, a presse, ij trestels xls.

THE STOCKARDE CHAMBER.—xxvj todd of wolle xiiij*li*., a payer of wolle balans with iij weight & other lombher there vijs.

THE SHOPPE.—xvj todd of yarne with other lombher xiiij*li*. xiid.

MULLATYDIN'S CHAMBER.—ii bedstedds, a flocke bed, with oither stuffe vjs.

THE KYTCHIN.—vj brasse potts, ij brasse bells, ij kyttes, iij pans, a colander, a skymmer, a gyrdiron, iij cotrells, vj broches, ij payer of cobirons, iij dripping pans, a chafer, a pozzett, a tryvet, with oither iij*li*.

1 Stockfish, fish dried in the air without salt.
 2 De grossis carnisbus ij carcovs [Inv. of Jarrow, 2].
 3 Pillowcases.

THE BACKSTIDE.—xxv *grace stonys* xls., wood xiijs. iiijd.

THE FRYERS.—iiij bushells beanyes, iij bushells wheat, v quarters barleye xlvss., all lumber within the olde howse there, ij lods of haye xvijli. vs., a mare, bridle, and saddle xls.

Sum totalis Inventarii CH. xs. iiijd.

He was a parishioner of Colbrooke parish and bequeathed his soule unto almighty God to our blessed ladye and all the holy companye of heaven. To the ministers of the cathedral church if they received hi- bodye at the chirche stile xs. to x priests for dyryge and masses at the daye of his buryall vjs. viijd. to vj clerks at the same tyme ijs & to pore folks vs.

A LIST OF ENGLISH CELLS OF FOREIGN ABBEYS.

In episcopatu de Sayns 1 in Burgundia. Abbas de *Clonys* habet in Anglia Prioratum de LEWES in Com. Sussex conventual'; prioratum de BERSTAFLE in Com. Devon conv. Prioratum S. NOCHI in eodem conv. non conv. Prioratum de THETFORDE in com. Norff. conv. Prioratum de DANCOSTRE in com. Linc. conv. Prioratum de BERMONDSEYE conv.

Abbas de Becco habet in Anglia Prioratum de OKEBORN in Com. Wiltes non conv. Prioratum de STOKES 2 in com. Suff. conv. Prioratum de Willesford in Com. Linc. non conv. Prioratum de STEVENTON in com' de Barks non conv. Prioratum de GOLDECLEVE in Wallia conv. Prioratum de Coulyk in com. Devon. conv.

In Episcopatu Rotomagensi Abbas S. Georgii de Burgevill 3 habet Prioratum de AVEBURY in com. Wiltes non conv.

Abbas S. Wandregesilii 4 habet in Anglia Prioratum de UPPEAVENE 5 in com. Wilts non conv. Prioratum de EGEFELD 6 in com. Ebor conv.

Abbas S. Vittoris habet in Anglia Prioratum de CLATFORD in com. Wilts non conv.

Abbas S. Audonis 7 habet Prioratum de MERSEY in Essex non conv.

Abbas de Jomeges habet Prioratum de HELLING 8 in Sussex non conv.

Abbas de Valmonte habet Prioratum de STRATFELDATE in Wiltes 9 non conv.

Abbas de Aumarie habet Prioratum de DUSTALL in Not. non conv.

Prior de Beal lieu 10 habet Prioratum 11 in Cantia non conv.

Abbas de Fescampo habet *peurat'* in Anglia in multis locis non conv. Prioratum de COOGES in Oxon non conv.

In Episcopatu Parisiensi Abbas S. Denis habet Prioratum voc' DERHERSTE in Glouc. non conv. 12

In Episcopatu de Tours Abbas de Meremoust 13 habet Prioratum de NEWFORT PAGHEL 14 in Buks conv. Prioratum St. TRINITATIS 15 in Eboraco conv.

In Episcopatu de Lisieux Abbas S. Obrulphi 16 habet Prioratum de WARE in Herts non conv. Prioratum de NOGEON in Barks non conv.

Prior S. Barbare 17 habet Prioratum de BEKFORD in Glouc. non conv.

Abbas de Cormaylles 18 habet Prioratum de NORVENT in Glouc. non conv. Prioratum de STROGOYLL 19 in Wallia conv.

Abbas de Pratell 20 habet Prioratum de TOFTES 21 et de ASTON in Bark. non conv.

Abbas S. Toroni 22 habet Prioratum de LANGENETT 23 non conv.

Abbas de Lira 24 habet *peurat'* in duris locis ibidem non conv. Prioratum in Insula Vecta vocatum CARREBRUK non conv. Prioratum de WARHAM 25 in Dors. non conv.

1 Macon (Gough).

2 Stokeby Clare.

3 St. George, Bocheville.

4 St Vaudrille Fontenelle, Benedictine.

5 Upavon.

6 Eaclesfield.

7 St. Ousen's, Benedictine.

8 Hailing Island, Hants.

9 Berks.

10 Beaulieu, Benedictine.

11 Patrick'sbourne.

12 Given by Edward the Confessor to S. Denis' Abbey.

13 Marmoutier, Benedictine.

14 Tickford, near Newport Pagnall, Chugniac.

15 Trinity or Christchurch, York, Benedictine, 1089.

16 St. Evreux, Benedictine.

17 St. Barbe en Auge, Benedictine.

18 Corneilles, Benedictine.

19 Chepstow.

20 St. Peter, Fleaux, Benedictine.

21 Norfolk.

22 St. Taurin, Evreux, Benedictine.

23 Llangenith.

24 Lire, Benedictine.

25 St. Mary's, Wareham.

Abbas de *Ivery* 26 habet *Fourat* de *DOCKING* in *Suff.* 27 non conv. Prioratum de *MYNYSHE* 28 in *Oxon.* non conv.

Abbas de *Conches* habet *peurat* in diversis locis et com. Anglie.

Abbas de *Gresteyn* 29 habet Prioratum de *WYLMYNOTON* in *Sussex* non conv.

In *Episcopatu* de *Manns* Abbas *S. Florencii de Manns* habet Prioratum de *MONEMOTH* in *Wallea* conv. Prioratum de *ANDERVE* in *South* non conv.

Abbas *S. Vincencii* habet Prioratum de *BERGENNYE* conv.

In *Episcopatu* de *Bayeux* Abbas de *Cadamo* 30 habet Prioratum de *FRAMPTON* in *Dorset* non conv. Prioratum de *PAUNSETER* 31 in *Essex* non conv.

Abbatissa de *Cadomo* habet multa maneria in diversis locis.

In *Episcopatu* de *Orluens* Abbas de *Savege* 32 habet Prioratum de *LANGBODYNGTON* 33 in *Oxonia* non conv.

Abbas de *Chersi* 34 habet Prioratum de *SHEERBORNE* *SAYNT JOHAN* in com. *South*. conv.

In *Episcopatu* de *Sees* Abbas de *Sees* 35 habet Prioratum de *ARONDEL* 36 Conv. in *Sussex*. Prioratum de *LANC.* 37 non conv. Procurat' de *SEES* in *Sussex* non conv. Prioratum de *LODRES* in *Dorset* non conv.

In *Episcopatu* de *Averanches* Abbas *S. Michaelis de monte Gargano* 38 habet Prioratum de *OTTBYNGTON* in *Devon* non conv.

Abbas de *Lonlay* habet Prioratum de *FFULSTON* 39 in *Cant'* non conv.

Abbas de *Lyssorne* 40 habet Prioratum de *MALWOD* in *Sussex*.

In *Episcopatu* de *Costanuces* Abbas de *Skirborgh* 41 habet Prioratum de *HAA* 42 in *Linc.* non conv.

Abbatissa *S. Salvatoris* 43 habet Prioratum de *ELYNGHAM* in *South*'.

In *Episcopatu* de *Angers* Abbas *S. Nicholai de Angeres* habet Prioratum de *KIRKBY* 44

in *Linc.* Prioratum de *LASSELE* 45 juxta *SHOREHAM* in *Sussex* cum iij monachis.

Abbatissa de *Ffrountynall* habet diversos manerios in diversis locis Angl.

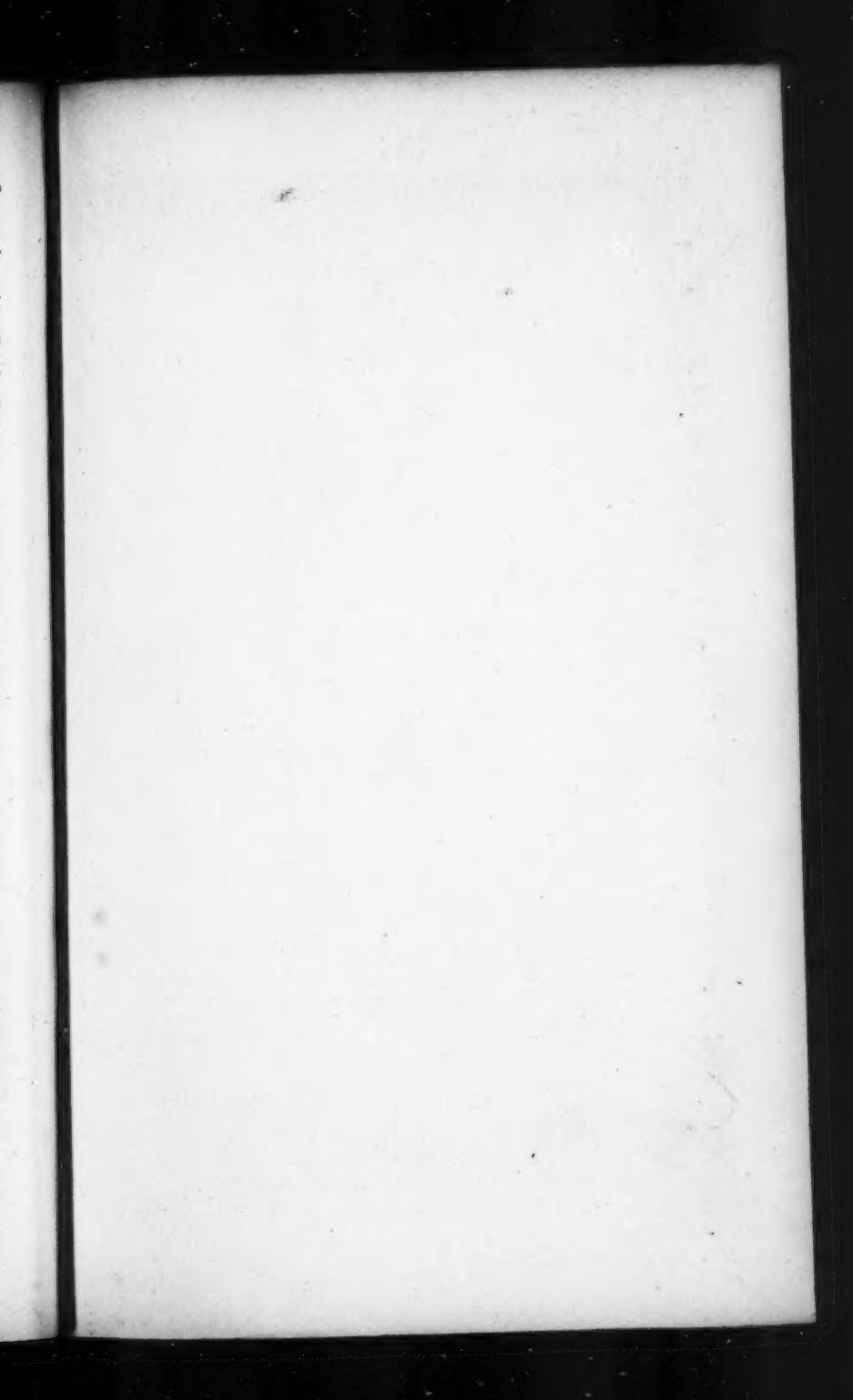
In *Episcopatu* de *Amyas* Abbas de *Lisle Dieux* 46 habet Prioratum de *UPPECHURCH* 47 in *Cancia* non conv.

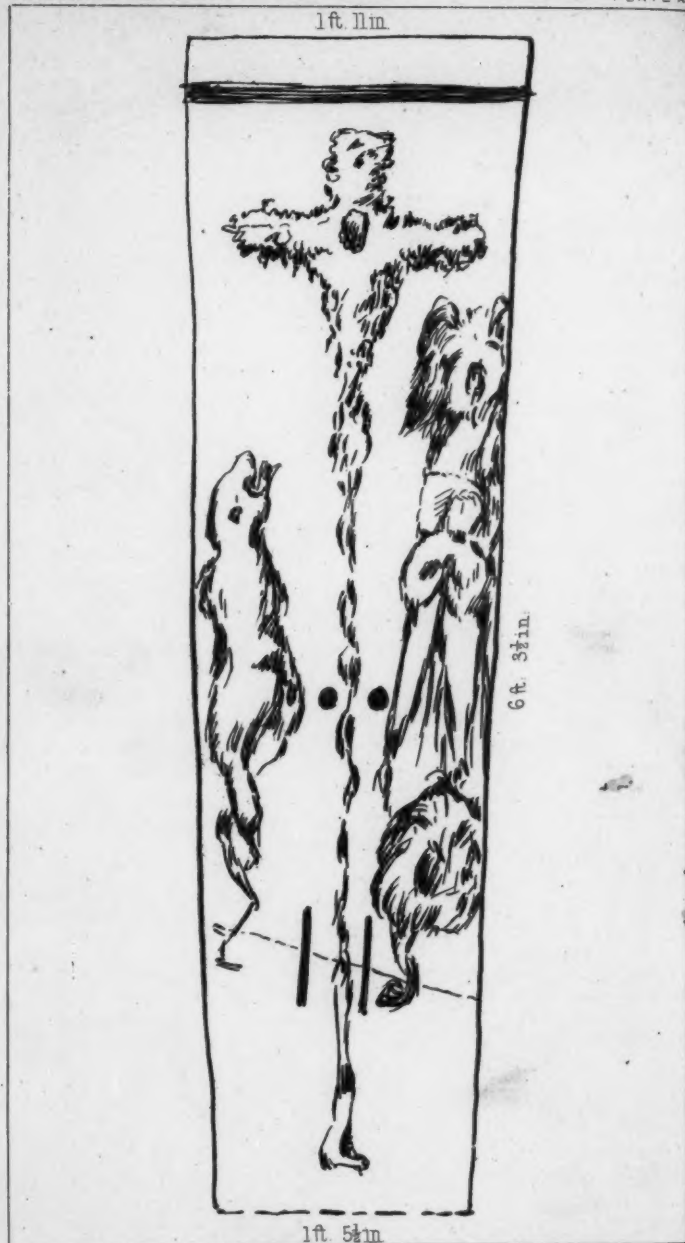
Abbas *Sci. Valericii* 48 habet Prioratum de *TAKLEGH* in *Essex* non conv.

Abbas de *Tiron* habet Prioratum de *ANDOTL* 49 in *South*'. Prioratum de *HAMELWOK* 50 in eodem non conv.

Roll early in the 15th century, Winchester College.

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- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 26 St. Mary's, Yvry, Benedictine. | 27 Norfolk. | 28 Minster Lovel. |
| | 29 Benedictine. | |
| 30 St. Stephen's, Caen (Benedictine). | 31 Pantisfield, suppressed 1414. | |
| | 32 Savigny. | 33 Long Benyngton. |
| 34 S. Vigor, Cerisy. "Prior de Shireburn cella domus S. Benedicti de Cyrisi [Claus. Ro. 1 Edw. III. P. 1. m 22]. | | |
| 35 St. Martin de Soes. | 36 St. Nicholas, Arundel (Benedictine.) | |
| | 37 St. Mary, Lancaster. | |
| 38 Monteburgh (Benedictine). | Gough says Lodres was a cell of it, and Otretton in a Patent Roll of Edward III. is called a cell of St. Michael's Mount. | |
| | 39 Folkstone (Benedictine.) | |
| | 40 (?) Lucerne. | |
| 41 Cherbourg S ^{te} Marie de voto. | 42 Hagh or Hak, a Priory of Austin Canons. | |
| | 43 S. Sauveur le Vicomte, Benedictine. | |
| | 44 Kirkby, Co. Warwick (Benedictine). | |
| | 45 Seis. Tanner says S. Florence, Saumur. | |
| 46 Premonstratensian. | 47 Uphaven, Wilts (Gough, Alien Priors, 55). | |
| | 48 S. Valery, in Picardy, Benedictine. | |
| 49 Andewell, near Basingstoke. | 50 Hamele (Cistercian). | |





SKETCH OF A COFFIN LID WHICH IS IN KILLINGTON CHURCH YARD.

OBSERVATIONS ON ANCIENT STONE IN KELLINGTON CHURCH-YARD, YORKSHIRE.

BY THE REV. GEO. DODDS, D.D., &c., &c.

"Nomen et omen."

KELLINGTON, a parish town in the Wapentake of Asgoldness, in the Liberty of Pontefract, belonged to the Knights Templars. The church was originally an Ecclesiastical Rectory, the advowson of which was vested in the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The advowson was given to these knights by Henry de Lacy, and annexed to the Preceptory of Newland, founded by King John. The *Monasticon*, Vol. II, p. 546, contains the following account of the fact:—"Henricus de Lacie dedit Ecclesiam de Kellingtone, pertinentem prædictæ Præceptorie" [Newland].

Newland, or Nova Terra, is in the Deanery of Pontefract. "This manor," says Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia*, p. 683, "being given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, by King John, they here established a preceptory of their order." Cart. 15 Joan. n. 6; Rex concessit fratribus Militiæ templi terram de Niweland, &c. The church was afterwards appropriated and a vicarage endowed. Its foundation must have been very early, for there was a vicarage established at Kellington in the year 1291, and, perhaps, much earlier.

In Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio* is the following entry—"Decantus de Pontefr' in Archidiaconatu Ebor'. Vicar' Eccleie de Kelyngton que est Templ' £8 0 0.

In Ed. ii. Ro. 16, it is stated that "R. constituit Gilbm de Stapleton ad collegend' et recipiend' omnes fructus et obvenientes ad ecclesiam Temploz de Kelyngton in Com' Ebor' quas, &c. ac commisit eciam eidem Gilberto omnes domos tras et ten' p'dice eccleie ptinencie custod' quamdiu R. placuit. Ita qd. &c."—[Ab. Rob. Orig. p. 188.]

In A.D. 1342, in the 15th year of Edward III., Kelyngton belonged to the Hospitallers.

Nothing is to be found on record concerning either the rectory or the vicarage worthy of observation, from this time until the reign of Henry VIII. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries, Kellington was given by Henry VIII. to Trinity College, Cambridge, in whose disposal the rectory and vicarage are still vested.

"In the church-yard of Kellington lies an old stone in a horizontal position, upon which very legibly appears in the middle a cross," says a former vicar, writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the signature of Omicron, "on the right side of which is a recumbent figure of a man with clasped hands, at his feet a dog, at his head something which cannot easily be deciphered, and on the left what seems to be a serpent; on each side of the top of the cross are also what appear to be two embossed circles. At the upper end of this lid or cover may also be seen upon another detached perpendicular stone a similar cross; no inscription whatever can be discovered upon either. This I consider

was the cover of a coffin. It, perhaps, may be objected the breadth of the stone is not sufficiently large for that purpose; but may it not have been let into the coffin? Marks of holes still remaining where lead has been used may, perhaps, strengthen this supposition. Where this stone was originally placed is entirely unknown.

The traditionary account of this curious antiquarian relic is as follows:—"In former times the districts adjoining this place, from its marshy situation, and abounding much in low wood and shrubs, afforded a retreat for reptiles of various kinds, among which was reared a serpent of enormous size, which proved very destructive to the flocks of sheep depastured in its vicinity. This, however, was at length subdued, though with loss of his own life, as well as that of his faithful dog, by a shepherd of the name of *Armroyd*. The stone is supposed to be intended to commemorate this occurrence; the cross upon it being imagined to represent a crook or dagger, by which the fierce and terrible invader of his fleecy care was at last extirpated. *Armroyd Close*, a parcel of ground situated at the point bounding the four divisions of the parish, and where it may well be supposed was placed a cross, is reported to have been given to the descendants of the courageous *Armroyd* for his signal services; and the rectorial tithes of which were bequeathed by them to the vicar of Kellington, while the landed property itself is vested in the trustees for the Free School at Tadcaster. Such was the fabulous and visionary tradition respecting this interesting memorial of former times."—[*Gentleman's Magazine*, July 1831, pp. 13, 14, 15. *Omicron*.]

Perhaps the following may be the correct history, or rather the decipherment of the stone, which is shown on Plate XII.

The reptile or animal supposed to be a serpent is evidently a fish of the genus *Aeoli*, or, according to the Artedian system it is a species of *Gadus*; and is distinguished from other species of that genus, by having a beard or feeler under the lower jaw, the mouth very wide, the upper jaw the longest, and the tail not forked. On examining the accompanying sketch of the stone, which was kindly taken by Miss Mann, of Kellington Vicarage, it will be seen that this fish has a feeler under the jaw, that the mouth is wide, that the upper jaw is the longest, and that the tail is not forked.

This fish, according to its age, the places where it is caught or cured, and other accidents, is called by several names. From the various places it is called the *Haberdeen*, from Aberdeen in Scotland; the *Greenfish*, from Greenland; the *North Sea cod*, from the Northern Ocean; the *Ice-and-fish*, from Iceland; and the *Keeling*, from its being brought up the English rivers in a flat-bottomed vessel, called by the Dutch and Germans, *Kiel*. Hence it is that the common cod, *Morhua vulgaris*, in early days was called *Keeling* [Yarrell.]

The fish depicted on the stone is a *Keeling*; by its open mouth it shows that it is dead, and by the cord attached to its tail it shows that it is cured and ready to be hung up, as well as from its being unbowelled.

The cross upon the stone, now under consideration, "supposed to represent a crook or dagger," is in reality a *cross-crosslet fitchy*, such

as was carried in the hand in pilgrimages, and stuck in the ground by the devout worshipper when he rested on his journey. When the pilgrim died he had a cross put upon his tomb, or if a knight, he had his legs sculptured as crossing each other, as an emblem of that hope which is a firm expectation of all promised good things, so far as they may be for God's glory and our good, but especially of eternal salvation and happiness in heaven, when we shall be conformed to the Son of God. The cross-crosslet fitchy was first made use of in the expeditions to the Holy Land in the year 1096. Dr. Abercrombie speaks of crosses on castles as denoting the part taken by the owners in Crusades.

The animal called in the legend "the faithful dog," turns out to be a lion. A living dog may be in some cases better than a dead lion; but such is not the case here. The dead lion indicates that the person at whose feet he is lying died in battle; if it had been a dog it would have represented that the person died an unwarlike death. That the figure represents a dead lion is plain from the thick mane on his neck, his tail also represents that of a lion, which is different from that of a dog. The former has a tuft of hair at the end of it, while the tail of the latter tapers to a point.

"The recumbent figure of a man with clasped hands, called a shepherd, of the name of Armroyd," probably was the Lord of the Manor of Kellington, and the founder of the church.

This opinion is likely to be true, from the following circumstances: when the church was undergoing repair, A.D. 1869, a vault, in which the founder of a church in very early times was usually buried, was found empty. The appearance of an altar-tomb having at some time been placed there but now removed, strengthens the belief; and also the coffin-lid having been found in the church-yard with evident marks of despoliation upon it, such as the raised figures much injured, and the stone itself broken in two, but now luckily clamped together with iron fastenings. The coffin appears to have been either removed or destroyed. In the north-east wall of what in former times would be called Kellington chapel, is the vault properly formed—it is now walled up. Doubtless the tomb was removed in the 2nd year of Edward VI., in the year 1548, by commissioners under the King's authority. If such was the case, no wonder the beautifully sculptured coffin-lid is so much corroded.

The figure above the individual with his hands clasped upon his breast in the attitude of prayer, clothed in a long vestment, with his head lying upon a pillow, is evidently an angel removing the soul of the departed into Abraham's bosom. One of the angelic wings has escaped the ruthless hands of the iconoclasts; the figure itself is very much injured, and can only be made out by analogy, if such a term may be used here.

In the south choir aisle of Ely Cathedral is a monument similar to this, it is thus described in Murray's *Hand-book of the Eastern Cathedrals*, pp. 215 and 216. "An angel with wings raised above his head bears in the folding of the robe a small naked figure (the soul apparently of a bishop, since a crozier [pastoral staff] projects at the side.)

The hands of this small figure are spread open in front, thumb touching thumb. The angel wears a kind of cope, ornamented at the sides. Round his head is a large circular aureole with a jewelled rim; and the wings are thrown up grandly at his back, filling nearly all the upper part of the arch under the canopy. This is raised on long shafts, and shows a mass of buildings with circular arches above the head. On the inside rim is the inscription, 'Sc̄ S. Michael oret p' me.' The slab, the lower part of which is gone, is of Purbeck marble. The work is no doubt very early Norman, and of the highest interest."

This monument was found, 1829, in S. Mary's Church, Ely, beneath the flooring of the nave. This piece of sculpture is so like the Kellington coffin-lid, that one is tempted to think that they are of the same date.

In the legend the name of the shepherd is *Armroyd*. *Armroyd* is a compound of the Anglo-Saxon *Earm*, anything formed like an arm—as an inlet of water from the sea, or a promontory, or a headland; and *Royd*, a clear place, an open field. Hence Armroyd signifies a piece of land assarted or cleared from trees or brushwood projecting into the forest.

The real name of the person treading on the dead lion seems to be "Keeling," for the following reasons:—

Because on the dexter side of the coffin-lid instead of a coat of arms is found a *Rebus*, which depicts the name of the person. *Keeling*, is the name of the fish depicted, and hence his name is *Keeling*, and the place of his residence *Kellington*, i.e. the town of Keeling. He appears to have been a cleric from the vestment he wears.* If he had been a knight he would have been represented in armour. The rebus was used from the time of Edward the Confessor to a late period. Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, used *Mor* upon a *Tun*, and sometimes a mulberry-tree, called in Latin *morus*, and a *Tun*. So Luton, Thorneton, Ashton, notified their names by a Lute, a Thorne, an Ash, upon a *Tun*.

From what has been adduced, we may fairly infer that the legend about an enormous serpent at Kellington is a myth; that the imagined serpent is a Keeling or stock-fish; that the dog is a lion; that the crook is a cross-crosslet fitchy; that the shepherd is probably the founder of the church, not called Armroyd but Keeling, and that the figure above him is the representation of an angel conveying Keeling's soul to Abraham's bosom; finally, that Armroyd signifies a piece of land which is assarted, stretching out into the forest; and that the coffin-lid was removed from its original position upwards of three centuries ago.

* The family of Keelings, of Sedgely Park, co. Stafford, was seated at Beavarsley at the time of the Herald's Visitation, 1663. Of this family was Sir John Keelings, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

A DERBYSHIRE ARMORY—ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

(Continued from Vol. V., page 234, and Vol. VI., page 44.)

- ABTOTT (Barlow)...two lions passant.....
- ABYS (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse lozengy between three escallops, *argent*.
- AKET *vel* HAKET, *argent*, &c.
- ALFRETON *vel* ALFRETTON (the co-hs. m. Latham and Chaworth), *azure*, two chev. *or*.
- ALLEN (Woodhouse), *or*, a fesse, *gules*, between three oak leaves, slipped *proper*.
- AVERY (Haddon), *argent*, six mullets, *gules*, 2, 2, and 1.
- BAGNOLD (Derby), barry of six, *or* and *ermine*, a lion rampant, *azure*.
- BAGSHAW (Abuey and Ridge), granted by Flower, July, 1563, *or*, a bugle-horn, &c.
- BAINBRIDGE (Derbyshire), confirmed 1583; *argent*, a fesse embattled, &c.
- BALL (Derbyshire), *argent*, a lion passant, *sable*.
- BAMFORTH (High-house), *argent*, a fesse engrailed, *gules*.
- BARKER (Edensor), same as of Glapwell, Bart.; on a canton, *gules*, a fleur-de-lys, *arg.*
- BARLEY (Derbyshire), *argent*, three hounds, *sable*, a chief *per pale*, *ermine* and *gules*; another, *argent*, on a bend, *gules*, three garbs, *or*.
- BARNES (Ashgate), *azure*, two lions passant guardant, *argent*.
- BARROW (Ringwood), *per pale* indented, *sable* and *azure*, two swords in saltire, *proper*, pomeis and hilts, *or*, between four fleur-de-lis, 2 in pile, of the last, and 2 in fesse, *argent*.
- BATEMAN (of Middleton), bears a crescent, for difference.
- BEAUFEEY (Park-hall), *argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, three crosses patée, *or*.
- BEIGHTON (Beighton-fields), *ermine*, a fesse and a chief indented, *sable*.
- BENNET (Chapel-en-le-Frith), *vert*, three demi-lions rampant, *or*.
- BILBIE (Derbyshire), *sable*, a saltier, *or*.
- BLACKDEN *vel* BLADGEN (Sheldon), *argent*, three trefoils slipped, *vert*; on a chief dancettée, *or*, three plates.
- BLACKWALL (Blackwall in the Peak), arms granted to Richard Blackwall, Esq., A.D., 1493.
- BLITHE (Derby), *ermine*, three bucks' heads erased, *proper*.
- BLORE (Derbyshire), *or*, on a chevron between three pomeis or rondels, *vert*, a crescent of the first.
- BONNINGTON (of Barrowcote *vel* Barewardecoate), *sable*, &c.
- BOOTH, BOUTH, *vel* BOTHK (Barrow and Chisworth), *argent*, &c.
- BOTHOM (Glos-op-dale), *argent*, six pellets.
- BOURNE (Ashover), a saltier; on a canton martlets
- BOUTH (Sallowferry), *argent*, a barrel, *proper*, between three boars' heads erased, *sa*.
- BOWER (Darley-hall), *sable*, a cross patée, *argent*, in dexter chief an escallop of the second.
- BOWMAN (Hastington), *or*, a chevron between three bows bent in pale, *gules*.
- BOWYER (Snelston), *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*.
- BRADBORNE (Derbyshire), *argent*, three pales, *azure*; a chief, *gules*.
- BRADBURY, of Yolgrave, did not bear the mark of cadetship.
- BRADSHAW (Idrichehay and Duffield), *argent*, two bends, *sable* and *gules*.
- BRADLEY (Chesterfield), *gules*, a chevron between three boars' heads couped, *or*.
- BRADWELL, of Bradwell, same as of Cheshire.
- BRONE (of Stretton), *azure*, a chevron between three escallop shells, *or*, a bordure, *gules*.
- BROWNE (of Sneiston), *sable*, three lions passant in bend between two cottises *argent*; in chief, a trefoil slipped.
- BROWN (of Hungry-Bentley), *ermine*, on a fesse embattled counter-embattled, *sable*, three escallop shells, *argent*.
- BROWNELL (Derby, 1682, and Sheffield), *ermine*, on a chevron cotised, *sable*, three escallops, *argent*.
- BROWNLOWE (Derbyshire), quarterly, 1st and 4th, *or*, eight martlets, *sable*; 2nd and 3rd, *argent*, a fesse between two leopards' faces in chief, and a crescent in base, *sable* (impaling Page of Wembley, *gules*, a chevron between three martlets, *argent*).
- BUCK (Derbyshire), *per fesse* nebulee *argent* and *sable*, three bucks' attires fixed to the scalp, counterchanged.
- BUNTING (Buntingfield, in Ashover, temp. Edward III.)

- BURTON (Inglethorpe, 24^o Elisth.), *sable*, a fesse nebulée between three cinque-foils, *argent*.
- BURTON (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron between three boars'-heads coupéd, *sable*, armed, *or*.
- CARR (Outwoods), *gules*, on a chevron *argent*, three mullets pierced, *sable*.
- CHADWICK (Callow, &c.), *gules*, &c.
- CHAMBERS (Derbyshire), *ermine*, three quadrats or cakes of copper, *gules*; on a chief of the second a chamber, *or*.
- CHAMPION (Edale), *argent*, three trefoils slipped, *sable*.
- CHARGE (Chesterfield), *ermine*, on a fesse engrailed between three bucks'-heads erased, *gules*, three cinquefoils pierced, *argent*.
- CHARLTON (Wheston-hall), *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*.
- CHESTER (Derbyshire), *ermine*, on a chief, *sable*, a griffin passant, *argent*.
- CLARKE (Somersall, &c.), *azure* vel *sable*, &c.
- COATES (Wirksworth), *argent* (?) fretty (*azure* ?), on a canton (*sable* ?) a lion ramp. (or ?)
- COPWOOD (Bakewell), *argent*, a pile issuant from the dexter chief point, *sable*, fimbriated, engrailed, *gules*, between two eagles of the last.
- COPWOOD (Bakewell), *argent* (?) a pile in bend cotised and engrailed, *gules* (?) between two eagles displayed, *vert*.
- CULEY (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron between three rowels pierced, *sable*.
- CURSON (Croxtall), *azure*, on a bend between two lions rampant, *argent*, three popinjays, *vert*, membered, *gules*, collared, *or*.
- CURSON (Derbyshire), chequy, *or* and *sable*, a fesse, *argent*.
- CURTEYS vel CURTIS (Summerley), parti per saltire, *argent* and *sable*, four bears passant counterchanged, in the fess point a besant.
- DARWIN (Breadall-priory, Trulston-grange, &c.), *argent*, &c.
- DEANE (Matlock and Beoley), *or*, a fesse dancettée, *gules*; in chief three crescents of the last.
- DERWENT (Derwent), *argent*, two bars, *gules*, on a canton of the second a rose, *or*.
- DOUGHTY (Finderne, 1673).
- D'O'LY (Lyttchurch, temp. Edward II. to Henry IV.), *or*, two bends, *azure*. On John's, son and heir to Sir John D'O'ly, marriage to Rosa, eldest dau. and heir-ess of Sir William de Dunston, temp. Henry III., he assumed her arms—*Gules*, a buck's-head cabossed, *or* (*argent* ?).
- EYRE (Derbyshire), *argent*, on a chevron, *sable*, three quatrefoils within a bord. *azure*.
- FALCONER (Derbyshire), *argent*, three falcons, &c.
- FIREBRACE (Derby, 1649), *azure*, on a bend, *or*, three crescents, *sable*, between two roses, *argent*, seeded, *or*, and bearded, *vert*.
- FLAMSTEED (Derby), *azure*, three horse-barnacles, *argent*; on a chief of the second, a lion passant, *gules*.
- FOGGE (Hartington), *argent*, on a fesse between three annulets, *sable*, as many mullets pierced, of the first.
- FORDE (Derbyshire), *azure*, three lions rampant, crowned, *or*. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, crowned, *or*.
- FORBROOKE (Shardlow and Ravenstone-hall), *azure*, &c.
- FOULION (Derbyshire), *sable*, a bend between six escallops, *or*.
- FRANCIS (Derbyshire), *gules*, a saltire between four crosses formée, *or*.
- " " *argent*, on a chevron, wavy, between three eagles displayed, *gules*, as many estoiles of the first.
- " " granted 4 May, 1577; per bend, *or* and *sable*, a lion rampant counterchanged.
- " " per bend *azure* and *argent*, a lion rampant counterchanged.
- FRANCKE (Derbyshire), *vert*, a saltire engrailed, *or*.
- FRAUNCES vel FRANCIS (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three eagles displayed, *sable*.
- FRECHVILLE (Staveley), *azure*, a bend between six escallops, *argent*.
- FREEMAN (Wheston), *azure*, three lozenges, *or*.
- FROGGAT (Froggat), quarterly *azure* and *or*, on the 1st and 4th a mullet, *argent*.
- FURNESS (Furness), *azure*, a talbot, &c. (Motto—*Animo et fide*.)
- GELL (Middleton and Wirksworth), per bend, &c.
- GENT (Tideswell, &c.), *ermine*, on a chief indented, *sable*, two eagles displayed, *or*.
- GILL (Norton), per bend, *or* and *azure*, &c.
- GLADWIN (Cold-Aston, Tipton, &c.), *ermine*, &c.
- GODDARD (Stanton), *gu* es, a chevron vairé between three crescents, *azure* (*argent* ?)
- GOODMAN (Eccles-house), parti per pale, *ermine* and *sable*, a double-headed eagle displayed, *or*; on a canton, *azure*, a martlet of the last.
- GRAMMER (Bakewell), *or*, billettée, *gules*, a lion rampant, *argent*; a chief, *azure*.
- GRATTON (Gratton), *gules*, a pale per saltire, *azure* and *or*.
- GREGORY alias GREGSON (Normanton).

- GREY (Sandiacre and Risley), barry of six, &c.
 HACKER (Duffield), *argent*, a cross *vairé*, or and *azure*, between four mullets pierced of the second.
 HALL (Castleton), or, on a bend *sable*, between two lions rampant of the 2nd, three chevrons of y^e 1st.
 HALLOWES (Dethick, Glapwell, and Mugginton), *azure*, &c.
 HANCOCK (Whittington), *gules*, a cinquefoil
 HARRINGTON (Derbyshire), or, a chief, *gules*; a bend, *azure*.
 HARLAND (Ashborne), or, on a bend wavy, *azure*, three stags' heads caboshed of the 1st between two sea-lions of the 2nd.
 HARPER (Swarkestone), per bend sinister, *argent* and *sable*, a lion rampant counter-changed, within a bordure gobonated, or and *gules*.
 HASTINGS (Derbyshire), or, a maunch, *gules*, a label, *azure*.
 HEYCOCK (Buxton), *ermine*, an elephant *statant*, *azure*; on a chief of the last the sun between two beehives, *proper*.
 HEYGATE (Derby), *gules*, two bars, *argent*, on a bend, or, a torteau, between two leopards' faces, *azure*.
 HOLBROOK (Holbrook), a chevron between three martlets, (f)
 HOLLAND (Lea-hall, Glossop, circa 1500), *azure*, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant-guardant, *argent*.
 HOPTON (Derbyshire), two bars, each charged with three mullets pierced, an annulet for difference.
 HORREY (Derbyshire), *azure*, a cross, or, a fret, *gules*.
 HUNT (Ashover, temp. Henry III., and Aston, temp. Henry VIII.), *argent*, (or f), a bugle-horn, *sable*, stringed, *gules* (vert!); on a chief, *gules*, three mullets pierced *argent*. (Another, on a chief three roses, or.)
 HUISH (ancient arms), a chevron between three roundels; also a chevron, on a chief three leaves. (Arms taken on marriage with the heiress of de la Roche, temp. Edw. III., *argent*, on a bend, *sable*, three roches, *proper*.)
 HUTTON (Historian of Derby), *argent*, on a fesse, *sable*, three stags' heads caboshed, or.
 HARPER (Swarkestone), per bend sinister, *argent* and *sable*, a lion rampant counter-changed, within a bordure gobonated, or and *gules*.
 INCE (Spinkhill), *argent*, three torteaux in bend, between two cotises, *sable*.
 JACKSON (Bubnell, Brampton, &c.), *argent*, &c.
 JACOB. (Shallcross-hall), *gules*, a fesse between three sheldrakes, *argent*
 JESSOP (Derby). Crest, a dove with a branch of olive in its mouth.
 KILLMARSH Killamarsh), parti per fesse, *argent* and *sable*, a lion rampant counter-changed.
 KIRKBY (Doveridge, granted 1729), *argent*, two bars-gemels engrailed, *gules*, on a canton of the 2nd a greyhound's head coupé, of the 1st; collared, or.
 KIRKHAM (Derbyshire), *argent*, three lions rampant, *gules*.
 KNIFTON vel KNIVETON, *gules*, a bend *vairé*
 KYRKE (Whitehough, the Eaves, &c.), per fesse, or and *gules*, a lozenge counter-changed.
 LEACHOFF. Crest, a cubit arm, the hand holding a wreath of laurel.
 LE HUNTE (Ashburn), *azure*, a bend between six leopards' faces, or; on a canton of the 1st a gauntlet of the 2nd.
 LONGFORD (Longford), paly, &c.
 MALLET (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse *ermine*, between six hammers, or.
 MANN (Hazelbrough), *sable*, on a fesse counter-embattled between three goats passant, *argent*, as many pellets.
 MAYHALL (Derbyshire), barry of six, or and *sable*, a canton, *ermine*.
 MELLOR (Ildridgehay), *argent*, three blackbirds, *proper*, beaked and membered, or; a chief indented, *sable*.
 MERRY (Barton-park), *ermine*, &c.
 MILNES (Derbyshire), *gules*, three bars gemelles, or, on a canton, *argent*, five billets in saltier; (matched with Ince, of Spinkhill).
 MOMPESON (Eyam), *argent*, a lion rampant, *sable*.
 MOORE (Bamford), *azure*, within a bordure engrailed, a swan; on a chief, *argent*, a lion inter two t'efeils slipped
 MOREWOOD, of Alfreton's arms were granted to John Morewood, A^o 1677, C. 34, f. 75b. College of Arms.
 MORLEY (Morley and Barton), *argent*, &c.
 MOWER (Woodseats in Dronfield), *ermine*, on a chevron, *argent*, three roses, *gules*, seeded, *proper*.
 NEWBOLD vel NEWBOLD *azure*, a chief and two bendlets, *argent*.
 NEWMARCHE (Derbyshire), *gules*, a fesse indented, or. (Another, *argent*, a fesse indented, *gules*.
 NEWTON (Duffield, 1673), same as Newton, of Horsley, &c.

- ORME (Burnaston), *azure*, an eagle displayed between three poleaxes, *or*.
 PARKER (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron, *gules*, between three mullets pierced, *sable*; on a chief, *azure*, as many bucks' heads cabossed, *or*.
 PERRY (Charnock-hall), *argent*, &c.
 POWTRELL (West-Hallam) *argent*, &c. (Another, *or*, a bend, *azure*, three flowers, *arg*.
 PYROT (Derbyshire), *azure*, a bend engrailed between six martlets (blackbirds?), *or*.
 READ (Derwent-hall), *gules*, a saltire between four garbs, *or*.
 RENSHAW (Bank-hall), per pale and per chevron, three martlets, all counterchanged.
 ROOKHILL (Derbyshire), *argent*, a chevron between three chess-rooks, *sable*.
 ROPER, of Hleanor, the Parliamentary Colonel appears to have been a Counsellor-at-Law, A^o. 1673.
 ROWE (Windle-hill, A^o. 1612), *or*, on a bend cotised *azure*, between six trefoils slipped, *vert*, three escallops of the 1st.
 SAVAGE (Castleton, Tissington, Staynaby, &c.), *argent*, &c.
 SEELEY (Brookhill), *vert*, three ears of corn tied with a ribbon, *or*.
 SHERRARD (Tideswell, A^o. 16...), *azure*, two boars passant, *or*, a canton, *ermine*.
 SIKES (Derby), *ermine*, a chevron paly of six, *or* and *sable*, between three fountains, *proper*.
 SITWELL, of Renishaw-hall, arms were granted March. 1660.
 SLATER (Barlborough, &c.), *or*, a chevron, *gules*, between three trefoils slipped, *vert* (*sable*?).
 SMALLLEY (Alvaston), *sable*, in chief a chess-rook, *argent*, on a bend of the 2nd three roses, *gules*.
 SMALLLEY (Smallley), *sable*, on a bend, *argent*, three roses, *gules*, barbed, *vert*, seeded, *or*; in the sinister chief-point a rose, of the 2nd.
 SMITH (Dunston, Padley, &c.), *argent*, &c.
 SOBEY (Darley-dale), *argent*, a chevron between three annulets, *azure*.
 SPINKHILL (Spinkhill), *gules*, frettée, *ermine*; on a chief, *or*, a lion passant guardant of the 1st.
 STEADE (Onesacre, Hillsborough, Beauchief, &c.), *argent*, a chevron between three bears' heads couped, *sable*, muzzled, *or*.
 STERNDALE (of Sterndale; Barons of Ilam. 9^o. Rich. I., A^o. 1198), *argent*, fretty, *vert*, a lion rampant, *gules*, ducally crowned, *or*, the whole within a bordure of the 2nd charged with 8 bezants, 3, 2, and 3. Crest, a demi-lion rampant, *vert*, armed and langued, *gules*.
 STEVENSON (Unston-in-Dronfield), 1662—1673), *gules*, &c.
 STONES (Hemsworth in Norton, &c.), on a bend three cross-croazlets fitchée between six martlets.
 STREETE (Derbyshire), *vert*, a fesse between three horses courant, *argent*.
 STRUTT (Belper), *sable*, a chevron, *ermineois*, between three cross-croazlets, *or*.
 SUMNER (Glossop).
 SYMPSON (Barton-park). See *Lysons*.
 THORNEWELL (Eyam), *argent*, a bend between two cross-croazlets, *sable*.
 TOKE (Synfen, &c.), barry of six *sable*, billeted *or*, a quarter, *ermine*.
 TOWNRAVE (Derby. 1562), *gules*, a cross of S. George, *argent*, between four plates.
 TROTT (Mappleton, 1574—1673), paly, &c.
 TWIGGE (Holme-hall), *argent*, a fesse, *gules*, between three ouzels.
 WAYNE (Sheen, &c.), *gules*, a chevron, *ermine*, between three dexter-gauntlets, *or*.
 WANDELL (Mandell?) Sowters'-grange, 1673.
 WELBECK (Ashburn), *argent*, on a chevron, *gules*, between three lozenges, *sable*, as many martlets, *or*.
 WENDELEY, WENSLEY, *ermine* &c.
 WESTBY (Whaley in Bolsover, Elmlton), *argent*, on a chevron, *azure*, three cinquefoils of the field.
 WILKINSON (Tupton-house), a chevron vairé, between three bulls passant,
 WRIGHT (Romeley, Unthank, Shirland?), *azure*, a fesse charged with three mullets between as many martlets and a double tressure.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.



SOME OLD BUILDINGS AT PLYMOUTH ON A CHART OF THE TIME OF HENRY VIII., IDENTIFIED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

A FEW words on the identification of some of the ancient religious houses and other buildings of Plymouth, on a curious chart, *temp.* Henry VIII., preserved in the British Museum, will doubtless be of some interest to our readers in the West of England, and I shall therefore proceed to their consideration. The chart to which I refer is one of Plymouth Haven, etc., and it shows not only Plymouth, but Stonehouse, with its manor house and its fortifications; two houses where Devonport, formerly Plymouth Dock, now stands; Maker Church; Crafthole; St. Nicholas' Island; and other surrounding places. In the drawing of Plymouth, St. Andrew's Church stands out very boldly, and requires no name to identify it. The only building to which a name is attached is the monastery of White Friars, and this is especially interesting as being the only known view, rough though it is, of this long destroyed building. It is here reproduced, fac-similed from the chart, but without the surrounding houses. The White Friars was, as this little outline shows, situated at the head of Sutton Pool, where the names even at the present day existing, of Friary Street, Friary Court, and White Friars Lane, perpetuate its remembrance. It was an extensive establishment, enclosed with battlemented walls, and had a lofty tower and spire. Near it stood one of the gates of the town, the "Friary Gate" as it was called, which has now been destroyed many



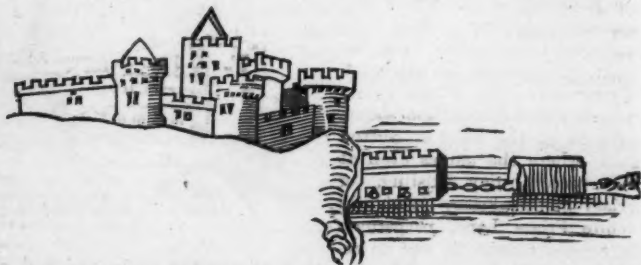
years. This convent was established in 1314, and at the time of the dissolution is said to have passed into the hands of the Mayor and Commonalty, from whom it passed into private hands, but has long since been destroyed.

The convent of Grey Friars was situated on the west side of Sutton Pool, in Woolster Street, and this I am, fortunately, enabled to identify on the chart. It appears from the sketch to have been an



extensive establishment, with a tower but no spire, and its buildings closely abutted on the water. The precise date of the foundation of this establishment is not known, but it appears that in 1383 a license was granted by Richard II. to certain persons to alienate six acres of land held from the King *in capite*, to the Friars Minors of Plymouth, as a site for a church, a belfry, and other buildings, and for the necessary habitation of the same brethren, anew to be made and constituted; so that it is probable the land thus granted might be the site of a still older monastic establishment. The last remaining portions of this building (which after the dissolution passed into the hands of Giles and Gregory Isham, in 1546), were removed, with the exception of a doorway, in 1813. A part of the site was for many years used as a hostelry, under the appropriate sign of the "Mitre Tavern," which "was entered from the street by a low arched doorway, leading into a quadrangular court, having on the eastern side a cloister, supported by twisted or spiral pillars. At the end of this a staircase led to apartments formed out of the convent church."

The Castle is carefully shown on the chart. It appears to have



been a quadrangular building, with a round battlemented tower at each angle, and a central keep. It had battlemented walls running from

it to the west ; while below it, to the east, was the Barbican, with its fort and chain, enclosing and guarding the shipping in the Haven, or Sutton Pool. From the four towers at the angles of this castle, the arms of the borough of Plymouth, a saltire (St. Andrew's Cross, from St. Andrew's, the patron saint of the church), between four castles, is said to be derived, and it is curious to mark the coincidence in form of these four castles on the old seals of the borough, still extant, with those shown on our engraving, copied from the chart. All trace of the castle, with but very few and slight exceptions, have long since disappeared, but its locality is perpetuated in the name of "Castle Street." It was described by Leland as "a strong Castel quadrate, having at eche corner a great round Tower," and he says that "hard by this castel wauill, Veysey (now Bishop of Exeter) began a peace of an high and strong wauill from Plymouth by good enclosed ground and strong wauill."



The Barbican, shown below the castle, had, as will be seen, a fort on one side and a strong wall on the other, and from one to the other of these "it was," as Risdon says, "chained over when need requireth." The old buildings have been removed many years.

The church or chapel of St. Katherine, on the Hoe,* destroyed a great number of years ago, is identified with the little building here engraved from the chart, as, some years ago, I was the first to show in a little work written at that time. It had, as will be seen, a lofty tower, at the side of which the turret for the Alarm-bell for the town, to be rung as occasion required, was fixed. This chapel is mentioned by Bishop Brantynghame in 1370; by Bishop Stafford in 1413; Bishop Lacy in 1425; and by Leland; and various entries for payments, of a later date, are preserved. Thus in 1565, "Item, paide for



* The Hoe, one of the most charming promenades in the kingdom, and one from which matchless views of the Sound, of Mount Edgcumbe, of the Breakwater, and of the open sea beyond, with the Eddystone Lighthouse on the horizon, had other curious features, which have long since disappeared. Not far from the chapel of St. Catherine, were formerly two immense figures, "the portraiture of two men of the largest volume; yet the one surpassing the other every way; each having a club in his hand; these they name to be *Corinaeus* and *Gogmagog*, intimating the wrestling to be here between these two mighty champions; and the steep rocky cliff affording fit aptitude for such a caste." These figures, which were cut in the turf, in the same manner as the celebrated "White Horse," were kept in order by the town. Thus, in

lathe nailes for mendinge the Hawe chapple 10d." "1569. Itm, payd for a Rope for the Bell upon the Hawe 0-1-1." In a curious Inventory is the following entry, relating to the Chalice of this chapel. "Memorand, ther remayneth in the hands of John Paynter a chalice of Seynt Katerin, rec^d of Pers Lygger." Leland thus speaks of the chapel, "Ther is a righte goodly Walke on a Hille without the Towne by south caullid the How, and a fair Chapel of S. Catarine on it." From this chapel, which has long since disappeared, probably Catherine Street, and, possibly, Cat Water, and Cat Down, may take their names. Near the chapel stood, as will be seen, a cross of excellent form, erected on steps. The chapel itself was enclosed in a wall.

The fortifications shown in the chart need no describing, farther than to note that they are named "The fortresse of Plymouth," and are shown to run from Fishers Nose, where was a large square tower, to Mill-bay, where a smaller round tower is shown.

On St. Nicholas' Island is shown a small building, or cell, which was doubtless the chapel dedicated to St. Michael, and which belonged to Plympton priory. This Island, now one of the strongholds of Plymouth, was begun to be fortified not long after this chart was drawn, and in the proceedings of the Privy Council, it appears that a letter was written to the Mayor of Plymouth, and his brethren, on the 28th of March, 1548, "merveilinge of their unwillingness to proceede in the fortifyinge of St. Michaelle's chappelle to be made a bulwarke, and when they allege the pluckinge downe of that chappelle to the foundation, they were answered, the same being made upp againe with a wall of turfe should neither be of less effecte or strength, nor yet of such greate coste as they intended, and therefore eftsones the lordes desired them like good subjectes to goe in hande with that worke accordinglie, as they might thereby be esteemed that they tender the Kinges Ma^{ties} pleasure, and their owne sureties and defence chiefest."

The identification of these buildings will, it is hoped, be of some service to local antiquaries, and to others interested in the subject, and therefore I have in this brief manner thrown together the notes which, years ago, I believe I was the first of any one to make upon the subject, along with some additional identifications which have not before been made. These I now put on record in the "RELIQUARY" for future use.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

1567, "Itm. p^d for newe cuttings of the Gogmagog at the Howe, 8d." These were cut, of course, to perpetuate the memory of the supposed deadly encounter on the Hoe, between Corineus and Gogmagog, after the arrival of the Trojans, when, as Drayton has it:—

"Vpon that loftie place at Plimmouth, call'd the Hoe,
Those mightie Wrastlers met;"

and which resulted in the destruction of Gogmagog. There was also, on the Hoe, a compass, erected by Sir Francis Drake, which has long since disappeared, and some mounds of earth, probably barrows, in which, years ago, some interesting remains were found.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE PAROCHIAL
CHAPEL OF PADIHAM, IN THE COUNTY OF LAN-
CASTER.

BY MAJOR FISHWICK, F.H.S.

ALL Parish Registers of the 16th century possess a peculiar value, not only on account of their scarceness and antiquity, nor yet only for their quaint and curious wording, but because they often afford evidence for the genealogist and antiquary which is not to be found elsewhere.

Through the kindness of the Rev. J. Hamilton Fox, M.A. (the Vicar of Padiham), I have had an opportunity of making copious extracts from one of these venerable tomes. The Padiham Registers commence in 1573, and are complete to the present day; so here, at least, "the remnant of the books lie where they did," and are not like those of the *Spanish Curate's*, "half puff'd away with the churchwardens' pipings." The volume from which the extracts are taken is a long thin book with parchment leaves, and is in a very good state of preservation, and for the most part well written.

PADIHAM.

Registrū omniū Baptizatoz Matrimonio Coniunctos et Sepultoz templo siue Capella Padhamia p'dicta ut subsequitur.

Anno R. R. Elizabetha dei grā Angl' francie et Hibernia Regina fidei defensoris ac. Decimo quinto Anno dni 1573.

Mylo Clayton* baptizatus fuit decimo quarto die mensis Junij Anno p'dicto.
Jacobus Horrige baptizatus fuit ultimo die Junij Anno p'dicto.
Elizabetha uxor Bernardi Birtwisle† sepulta fuit tertio die Julij Anno p'dicto.
Jenitta uxor Johni Wade sepulta Julij Anno p'dicto.
Johni Diccansoun et Alicia Birtwisle matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo secundi Augustij Anno predict'.
Maria Duckworth baptizata fuit septimo die Septembris Anno p'dict'.
Johni Thornber sepultus fuit decimo die Mensis Septembris Anno p'dicto.

AN' R. R. ELIZABETHA &C., DECIMO SEXTO ANNO DNI P'DICTO.

Thomas Landedalle baptizatus fuit vicesimo tertio die Novembris An° p'd°. Elizabetha Cronckshay sepulta fuit decimo secundo Die Decembris Anno p'dicto.
Johni Starkie et Jana Starkie gemelli baptizati fuere primo die Januarij An° p'do.

Anno Dni 1574.

Georgius Chatburne baptizatus fuit septimo die Aprilis Anno p'dicto.
Isabella Parker baptizata fuit decimo sexto die Aprilis Anno p'dicto.
Robertus Hey sepultus fuit tertio die Maij Anno p'dicto.
Bernardus Shuttleworth et Jenitta Whittaker matrimonio coniuncti fuere, decimo tercio die Septembris Anno p'dicto.
Bernard, the 2nd son of Nicholas Shuttleworth, of Gawthrop, Esq., and Ellen, his wife, daughter of C. H. Parker, of Radholm Park, Esq.
Thomas Whittaker baptizatus fuit quarto die Novembris Anno p'dicto.

ANNO R. R. ELIZABETHA, &C. DECIMO SEPTIMO S' ANNO. DNI P'DICTO.‡

Anno dni 1575.

Elinora Denbie baptizata fuit vicesimo octauo Marcij Anno p'dicto.

* This is the first entry in the Register.

† Adam de Birdtwisell held lands in Birtwistle (near Padiham) in 1802.—*Vide Baines' Lancashire.*

‡ The year of the reigning Sovereign is thus shown to the end of the book; to save space I have only given the A.D.

Elizabetha filia Richardi Wilkinson baptizata fuit decimo septimo die Junij Anno p'dict.

Elizabetha filia Johnes Halstead baptizata fuit primo die Julij Anno p'dict.

Hellen Shutln..... sexto die Augustij Anno p'dicto.

Hellen Wh* baptizata fuit Augustij Anno p'dco.

Johanna alias Jannita Bowker baptizata fuit eod' die (28th Nov.) Anno p'dicto.

Johnes filius Nicholai Cartmell baptizatus fuit sexto die Maij Anno p'dt°.

Anno Dni 1576.

Hugo Whittaker et Jenitta Robert matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo tertio die Aprilis Anno p'd°.

Edwardus Haberiam† sepultus fuit quarto die Maij Anno p'dict.

Willimus filius Henrici Whythead baptizatus fuit sexto die Junij Anno p'd°.

Thomas filius Roberti fstell baptizatus fuit tertio die Julij Anno p'd°.

Richardus filius Richardi Naler baptizatus fuit undecimo die Julij Anno p'd°.

Rogerus Pollard sepultus fuit decimo sexto die Septembris Anno p'd°.

Richardus Janna et Jenitta Chest matrimonio coniuncti fuere sexto die Novembri Anno p'dicto.

Anno Dni 1577.

Jenitta filia Rogeri Webster baptizata fuit secundo die Aprilis Anno p'dict°.

Hugo Halstead sepultus fuit octavo die Aprilis Anno p'dicto.

Johnes filius Hugonis Whittaker baptizatus fuit decimo die Aprilis Anno p'd°.

Henricus Hodgson et Elizabetha Pollard matrimonio coniuncti fuere eod' die [23 May] Anno p'd°.

Thomas Shuttleworth et Margreta Webster matrimonio coniuncti fuere decimo die Junij Anno p'd°.

Nicholaus Whythead baptizatus fuit decimo octavo die Septembris An° p'd°.

Henricus Hollas baptizatus fuit eod' die [6 Oct.] Anno predicto.

Laurentius Starkie‡ baptizatus fuit decimo nono die Januarij Anno p'dict°.

Richardus Shuttleworth sepultus fuit eod' die (9 Marcij) Anno predicto.

Anno Dni 1578.

Mylo Clayton sepultus fuit vicesimo octavo die Aprilis Anno predicto.

From 28 April to 6 July there are no entries.

Margreta Lonsdalle baptizatus fuit sexto die Julij Anno predicto.

Uxor Jacobi Haberiam sepulto fuit decimo octavo die Aprilis Anno predicto.

Richardus Wilkinson et Jana Pyekopp matrimonio coniuncti fuere eod. die [16 Sep.] Anno predicto.

Willimus Houghton et Gracia Whittaker matrimonio coniuncti fuere quinto die Decembris Anno p'd°.

Johnes Howorth baptizatus fuit vicesimo die Januarij Anno predict.

Bernardus Webster baptizatus fuit undecimo die februarij Anno p'd°.

Robtus Roe baptizatus fuit duodecimo die Marcij Anno predicto.

Anno Dni 1579.

Margreta Wilkinson sepulta fuit vicesimo nono die Marcij Anno predicto.

Agneta Robinsonn sepulta fuit novissimo die Marcij Anno predicto.

Uxor Roberti Wilkinson et duo infantes sepulti fuerenono die Junij Anno p'd°,

Hillarius Hargreaves baptizatus fuit duodecimo die Junij Anno predicto.

Ewan Heydock baptizatus fuit decimo die Julij Anno predicto.

Uxor Nicholai Cockshoott sepulta fuit decimo tertio die februarij Anno predict°.

Willmus filius Georgij Cronckshey baptizatus fuit quarto die Marcij Anno predict°.

Anno Dni 1580.

Uxor Johnis Croke sepulta fuit decimo quinto die ——— Anno p'dico.

Jenitta filia Johnis Whipp baptizata fuit vicesimo primo die februarij An° p'd°.

Jenitta filia Olyveri Holliday sepulta fuit vicesimo tertio die Marcij Anno p'dco.§

* These blanks were never filled up in the original.

† Habergham Hall, in the Township of Hapton, was for many generations the seat of a family of this name, and according to Baines (see *History of Lancashire*), as early as A.D. 1201, two sisters, Alina and Sabrina de Haubringham held land in Habergham.

‡ The youngest son of Edmund Starkie, of Hunhoyd, Esq.

§ This is entered twice, and for the entire year 1580 are only six entries, all of which are in February and March.

Anno Dni 1581.

Thomas filius Johannis Grynwoodd baptizatus fuit septimo die Aprilis Anno p'de.
 Jacobus Willson et Hellen Qlipp matrimonio coniuncti fuere decimo die Aprilis Anno p'de.

Margreta filia Willmi Hancock* sepulta fuit decimo septimo die Junij Anno p'de.
 Dorcas filia Johannis Starkie baptizata fuit vicesimo septimo die Julij Anno p'de.
 Alicia uxor Henrici Dodgsonn sepulta fuit primo die Februarij Anno p'de.
 Bonaventurus filius baptizatus fuit 20 Feb.)
 Thomas Willasell† sepultus fuit eod' die (20 Mar.) Anno p'de.

Anno Dni 1582.

Richardus filius Thoma Shuttleworth baptizatus fuit secundo die Aprilis Anno p'de.
 Jana filia Georgij Cronkshey baptizata fuit octavo die Maij Anno p'de.
 Jacobus filia Jacobi Clarke baptizatus fuit sexto die Junij Anno p'de.
 Edmundus filius Nicholai Starkie‡ baptizatus fuit octavo die Julij Anno p'de.
 Jacobus filius Johannis Hallstead baptizatus fuit vicesimo quinto die Septembris Anno p'de.

Anno Dni 1583.

Jacobus Booth sepultus fuit sexto die Aprilis Anno p'de.
 Johannis Collensonn et Hellen Pollard matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo secundo die Aprilis Anno p'de.
 Thomas filius illegitimus Johannis Cockshott baptizatus fuit vicesimo sexto die Maij Anno p'de.
 Hugo Hargreaves et Margareta Brotherton matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo secundo die Julij Anno p'de.
 Johannes filius Henrici More baptizatus fuit undecimo die Februarij Anno p'de.

Anno Dni 1584.

Jenitta alias Johanna filia Hugonis Hargreaves sepulta fuit vicesimo septimo die Junij Anno p'de.
 Georgius Hallstead sepultus fuit septimo die Octobris Anno p'de.
 Hugo Cockshotte et Letticia Astley matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo nono die Octobris Anno p'de.
 Johannes Dodgson et Anna Childers matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo sexto die Januarij Anno p'd.

Anno Dni 1585.

Johannes Cronkshey§ sepultus fuit vicesimo die Aprilis Anno p'de.
 Richardus Hodgkynson et Anna Starkie|| matrimonio coniuncti fuere secundo die Maij Anno p'de.
 Johannes filius Richerdi Goodshey sepultus fuit vicesimo die Junij Anno p'de.
 Samuel filius Johannes Townley baptizatus fuit eod. die (19 Dec.) Anno p'de.

Anno Dni 1586.

Josephus filius Hugonis Dicconson baptizatus fuit vicesimo sexto die Martij Anno p'de.
 Margreta Bulcocke sepulta fuit eod. die (6 April) Anno p'de.
 Willmus filius Richerdi Hodgkynsonn sepultus fuit vicesimo quarto die Maij Anno p'de.
 Jacobus filius Jacobi Whythead baptizatus fuit nono die Augustij Anno p'de.
 Nicholans filius Henrici More baptizatus fuit octavo die Septembris Anno p'de.

Anno Dni 1587.

Petrus Ormerode sepultus fuit vicesimo primo die Aprilis Anno p'de.
 Nicholans Hallstead sepultus fuit vicesimo nono die Aprilis Anno p'de.
 Edwardus Worsley sepultus fuit decimo nono die Maij Anno p'de.

* In 1560, Pendle Hall, Padiham, was conveyed to Edward Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq., in marriage with Ann, the daughter and heiress of Nicholas Hancock, Gent. (*Vide Notitia Cestriensis, Chetham Society*, vol. xix.)

† This name occurs several times in the "Shuttleworth Accounts" *Chetham Soc.*, vols. xl., xli., xliii., and xli.

‡ Nicholas Starkie, of Huntroyd, died in 1613. No son Edmund appears in the pedigree as given in "Whitaker's Whalley."

§ About this time this name occurs very frequently. Cronkeyshaw is the name of a hamlet in the parish of Rochdale.

|| The daughter of Edmund Starkie, of Huntroyd. Richard Hodgkinson was of Preston.

Richardus Hey et Isabella Law matrimonio coniuncti fuere duodecimo die Junij An^o. p^od^e.

Margaria uxor Johnes Brandewodd sepulta fuit decimo octavo die Junij Anno p^od^e.

Thomas filius Lawrentij Booth* sepultus fuit tricesimo primo die Augustij An^o. p^od^e.

Matilda uxor Willmi Sonkie sepulta fuit vicesimo septimo die Septembris Anno p^od^e.

Johnes Haworth sepultus fuit octavo die februarij Anno p^od^e.

Isabella uxor Eduardi Habergham sepulta fuit vicesimo sexto die februarij Anno p^od^e.

Anno Dni 1588.

Thomas filius Thoma Smalley† sepultus fuit secundo die Aprilis Anno p^od^e.

Thomas filius Thoma Riley baptizatus fuit decimo tertio die Julij Anno p^od^e.

florientia filia Richerdi Hargreaves baptizata fuit decimo sexto die Novembris An^o. p^od^e.

Anno Dni 1589.

Nicholaus More sepultus fuit decimo octavo die Maij Anno p^od^e.

Barnardus filius Georgij Pollarde baptizatus fuit eod. die (18 May) Anno p^od^e.

Richardus filius Thoma Thymble baptizatus fuit vicesimo septimo die Julij Anno p^od^e.

Rogerus Webster et Jenitta alias Johanna Parker matrimonio coniuncti fuere decimo quarto die Decembris Anno p^od^e.

Anno Dni 1590.

Petrus filius Johnis Ingam baptizatus fuit vicesimo die Maij Anno p^od^e.

Willmus Smalley sepultus fuit nono die Novembris Anno p^od^e.

Anno Dni 1591.

Barnardus Shuttleworth sepultus fuit duodecimo die Aprilis Anno p^od^e.

Uxor Hugonis Nutter sepulta fuit decimo septimo die Julij Anno p^od^e.

Anno Dni 1592.

Elizabetha filia Richerdi Rushton baptizatus fuit eod' die (26 May) Anno p^od^e.

Anna Howell sepulta fuit vicesimo die Maij Anno p^od^e.

Hugo Clayton sepultus fuit eod' die (17 Oct.) Anno p^od^e.

Anna Hindle sepulta fuit Anno p^od^e. †

fil' Alexandri Kenmon sepultus fuit Anno p^od^e.

Anno Dni 1593.

Hugo filius Henrici Hey baptizatus fuit octavo die Aprilis Anno p^od^e.

fil' Thoma Pollard sepultus fuit eod. die (9 Ap.) Anno p^od^e.

Maria filia Roberti Jellison baptizata fuit eod. die (4 Oct.) Anno p^od^e.

Anno 1594.

Johnes filius Georgij Hallstead de Padiham baptizatus fuit secundo die Maij Anno p^od^e.

Richardus filius Richerdi Robert de Hapton baptizatus fuit decimo quarto die Julij Anno p^od^e.

Laurentius Whittaker de Padiham sepultus fuit eod' die (14 July) Anno p^od^e.

Anno Dni 1595.

Mathews filius Georgij Pollard de Hapton baptizatus fuit vicesimo primo die Septembris Anno p^od^e.

filius Jacobi Ryley de Pendle sepultus fuit vicesimo quarto die Septembris Anno p^od^e.

Anno Dni 1596.

Anna uxor Georgij Yate de Hapton sepulta fuit vicesimo die Maij Anno p^od^e.

Ambrosius filius Johnes Hey § de Northwoodd sepultus fuit eod' die (17 Feb.) Anno p^od^e.

* (A.D. 1601).—"Agreed with Lawrence Both, of Symonaton, to mowe and make all the Hay at Symondston upon his own charge for xxxvs."—*Shuttleworth Accounts*.

† (A.D. 1611).—"Tho. Smalley for makinge doublett and briches. &c., iiij^s."—*Shuttleworth Accounts*.

‡ No month or day here for several entries.

§ William de Heys conveyed the Manor of Simonstone (in Padiham) to Nicholas Holden sometime prior to 1360 (*vide* Baines' *Lancashire*.)

Anno Dni 1597.

M^r Willm Nutter de Pendle sepult. fuit septimo die Maij Anno p'd.

Anno Dni 1598.

Alicia filia Johnes Robert de Symonndstone baptizata fuit vicesimo octavo die Marcij Anno p'do.

Mylo Landesdaile de Padiham sepultus fuit decimo quarto die Aprilis Anno p'd.

Johnes Baxter* Curatus de Padiham et Isabell Robinsonn vidua matrimonio coniuncti fuere eod. die (15 Apr.) Anno p'det.

Anno Dni 1599.

Johnes filius Jacobi Roa de Sconlebancke baptizatus fuit vicesimo secund. die Aprilis Anno p'do.

Edmundus† filius Johnes Starkie de Padiham baptizatus fuit quarto die Septembris Anno p'do.

franciscus Webster de Horgreave‡ sepultus fuit sexto die februarij Anno predicto.

Johnes filius Henrici Roe de Padiham baptizatus fuit decimo die februarij Anno p'd.

Nicholaus Houlgate de Pendle et Maria Hargreaves de eod' matrimonio coniuncti fuere vicesimo quinto die Maij Anno p'd.

Carr Hill, Rochdale.

THE OLD REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ATTENBOROUGH-CUM-BRAMCOTE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, WITH EXTRACTS AND NOTES.

BY REV. E. COLLETT, M.A.

(VOL. II., 1775 TO 1812.)

On the inside of the cover the following entries appear :—

Number of Inhabitants in this Parish in 1800 is 343. Number of ditto taken the 27th day of May 1811—

	378 Hamlet of Mapperley.	
Chilwell, ditto.....	691 1815.	305
Toton	155 Kirkhallam	109
	<u>1,224</u>	<u>414</u>
No. Chilwell	323 1821.	
Toton	208 Mapperley ..	338
Bramcote.....	441 Kirkhallam	95
	<u>1,472</u>	<u>433</u>
In 1831, Population Bramcote.....		562
Ditto Toton		202
Ditto Chilwell		592
	Total	<u>1,656</u>
1831, Mapperley		304
Kirkhallam		102
	Total	<u>406</u>

* Curate of Padiham from 1573 to his death in 1616.

† Edmund, the son of John Starkie, of Huntroyd, died 1657.

‡ Horgreave is now known as Hargrove, and was the property of the descendants of Francis Webster for many generations. I have a pedigree of this family nearly completed, which I hope may find a place in some future part of the "RELIQUARY."

Bramcote Register.

N.B.—{ No flatt'ry here, where, to be born and die,
Of Rich and Poor, is all the History!
Enough! if Virtue fill'd the Space between,
Prov'd by the ends of Being, to have been.

Register of the Names and Surnames of all Persons Christened or Buried at Bramcote in the County of Nottingham from the first Day of January, in the Year of our LORD

1775.

1775.

X'enings—&—Burials.

Jan^y. 8.—George, Son of Geo. & Elizth Hough, was X'tened.Mar^h. 10.—Moses, son of Joseph & Elizth Garratt, Baptiz'd.Ap^l. 14.—Sarah Daur of Joseph & Sarah Wheatley, Baptiz'd.--- 16.—Sarah, Daughter of Jos^h. & Sarah Wheatley, Buried.

The Rev^d. { WILLIAM CLARKE, Vicar.
WILLIAM HOLT DAVISON, Curate.

Easter Monday, 1775.

I do appoint Mr. Luke Hucknall Sen^r. } ROBERT HARRINGTON BAUDIN, } Ch: Wards.
to be my Church Warden for & during } JOSEPH WHEATLEY.
the ensuing Year. W. H. Davison.

N.B.—Thus far delivered into Court Visitatⁿ. held at Nottingham, May 6th 1776.

WILLIAM HOLT DAVISON, Minister.

• Resid^t at Bramcote, aforesaid.

Certified copies of the entries appear to have been regularly "delivered into Court," and an entry of the election of Churchwardens has been made every year.

1783.

May 5th.—That right, true, and perfect copies of the above, and of all and every the Registers belonging to the Parish of Bramcote in the County of Nottingham, and Diocese of York for the year of our Lord God 1782, were delivered into Court, at an Arch Deacon's Visitation held in St. Mary's Church Nottingham upon this Day.

Witness my Hand

W. H. DAVISON,

Min^r. of Bramcote.

and resident there.

N.B.—1783 Dec^r. 8th. The Rev^d. Thomas Gaunt Barber became Vicar of Attenborough-cum-Bramcote under the Patronage of Ffoljambe of Aldwark Yorkshire, Esq. 1786.

Sept. 30.—Insp^d. & Duty paid to Mr. Commissioner Smith of St. James' Lane Nottingham:
Per W. H. DAVISON,

resident Min^r.

N.B.

1789, Sept. 9th.—The Rev. T. G. Barber Vicar died at Whiston in Yorkshire.

The Rev. William H. Davison who serv'd this parish Church 17 years died Oct^r 23rd '93.

1793.

Baptisms.

March 19.—Thomas the son of John & Hannah Clower.

July 3rd.—Thomas, Son of William & Sarah Clifford.

— 14.—John Son of Thomas & Ann Towison.

Dec. 27.—Mary Dau^{tr} of Samuel & Sarah Eddisher Hetheysa.†

1795.

Burials within the Parish of Bramcote.

Jan. 2d.—Mary Garton widow Aged 86 years.

* This note occurs under Mr. Davison's name seventeen times, ending April 26, 1790. In all but two instances it has been added subsequently, and there are traces of previous writing having been erased. In ten of the entries the word "Resident" only has been inserted; once the words "and Resident there," have been written after the word "Min^r"; once, in the extract below, the word "resid^t." has been interpolated before the words "of Bramcote."

† This name occurs frequently, and is often written "Eddisher *alias* Hetheysa."

Feb. 1st.—Elizabeth Roberts widow 81 ditto.

— 24.—Hannah wife of George Moore 80.

May 5.—Mellicent Gregory Widow aged 80.

Nov. 27.—Thomas Wallis Labourer aged 76 yrs.

Thos. Wilkinson, Curate.

N.B.—The united Ages of 5 of these persons above register'd amounts to 403 years !!

1796.

Baptisms.

Jan. 23.—Leonora Dtr of Wm. & Elisabeth Birkin.

May 27.—Charles Thomas, Son of Doct^r Char. Pennington and Ann his wife.

1796.

Burials.

Jan. 19.—Henry Flower, Ser^{nt}. Aged 41 Years.

— 27.—Leonora, y^e inf^t Dtr of Wm. & Elis. Birkin.

1806.

Burials.

Jan^y 2nd.—James Fox aged 76 Years.

— 14th.—Richard Eliff — 71 —.

Mar. 25.—John Fox — aged 82.

July 6th.—John Hewson, aged 91.

Dec. 14th.—John Strey, — 82 —.

N.B.—The united ages of 5 of those persons above Register'd amount to 402 years.

T. W. Curate.

The following persons filled the office of Churchwarden between the years 1775 and 1809 :—

1775. Luke Hucknall, Sen^r.

1776. Thomas Marriott.

1777. John Garton.

1778. Joseph Stubbins.

1779. Joseph Garton.

1780. John Garton.

1781. Joseph Wheatley.

1782. Thomas Marriott.

1783. Luke Hucknall, Sen.

1784. Joseph Garton.

1785. John Garton.

1786. Joseph Wheatley.

1787. Thomas Marriott.

1788. John Pearson.

1789. Luke Hucknall the Elder.

1790. Joseph Garton.

1791. John Shepherd.

1792. Joseph Garton.

1793. John Garton.

1794. Mr. Pearson.

1795. John Pearson.

1796. John Pearson.

1797. John Pearson.

* * * * *

1800. John Pearson.

1802. Jno. Pearson.

The following short accounts of Attenborough and Bramcote appear at the end of the Second Volume.

Attenborough, Nott^m.

At Adenburg; a Church rather than a Town, having but few Houses belonging to it; and no fields; it stands in the southern angle of this wapentake, where the River Erewash, or Yerevis, which parts this county and Derbyshire, empties itself into the Trent. The Church serves for Cillewell, Touton, and part of Bramcote: Half of it in the Conqueror's time was in Cillewell, and of the fee of Ralph Fitzherbert and coming to Odo-de-Bony, was given by him to the Monastery of Lenton then newly founded, the other Half was in Touton, and of Peverel's fee; from whom it passed to the Lord Grey of Codnorre, who settled it upon the Priory of Selley, having by a long Suit at Law rescued it from the claim of the Prior of Lenton upon the condition of paying forty shillings a year to that House out of the Tythes; And William,* Arch Bishop of York appropriated it to that Monastery, as it continued till the Dissolution of the Monasteries: soon after which King Edward vj. Reg. 7, granted the Rectory with the Advowson of the Vicarage to Sir James Holfambe Knight, upon the condition of paying a yearly Rent of Eighteen Pounds. Sir James Holfambe Knt., his Descendants settled the Rectory upon Chesterfield School for the maintenance of the Masters, and

* N.B.—About that Time there was one, William Bainbrigg (of Lockington, in the County of Leicester), created Arch Bishop of York; and Cardinal of Rome.

for Teaching of some Scholars; but the Patronage of the Vicarage still remains in that family, Sir Francis Foljambe having the Advowson.—It is valued in the King's Books at 4 : 6 : 8.

In the Church are the Arms of the Babingtons, and Nevills, and Leakes impaling with them. And, upon a plain stone an Inscription for Thomas Trowell and Dionise his wife, with nine children Sons and Daughters by her; He died May 2^d. 1536.

HENRY HANDLEY, Esq., who lies buried in the Church of Bramcote in this County hath given Twenty Shillings a year for ever for the Poor of this Place and Toton, as appears from a Tablet set up in the middle of the Alma-House in Stony Street, Nottingham ———.

W. H. DAVISON, Min^r.

Bramcote.

At *Bramcote*; besides some Parts that belonged to the King's Manor of Ardal, and William *Peversel's* fees at Woollaton, was divided into four Manors held before the Conquest by Ulthel, Codric, Alvic, and Levric; and after by William Oestarius (or Porter). The Priory of *Lenton* had some lands here given to it by *Herbert de Bramcote*, and the Nuns of *Sempringham* in Lincolnshire had the whole Manor, which they held till the Dissolution of the Abbies; after which having rested in the Crown some time, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth's Letters Patent dated July 4, 6 Eli: among other Things to Charles Jackson and William Mason and the heirs of the former; but the Lands belonging to that Priory were purchased by *Richd. Handley yeoman*, whose Posterity dwelling at this Place did enjoy them till lately —Issue failing in *Henry Handley*; Robert Harding, a Barrister-at-Law, and kinsman to him got Possession, and kept out the right Heir, *Gervas Handley of Wilford*, till he died, leaving the Law Suit in which he was engaged to recover his Inheritance undetermined. Sixteen Bowates of Land and four Acres of Meadow in this Parish were settled upon Babington's chantry in *flawford Church* founded by William Babington, Esq. for a warden and three Chaplains and their successors for ever to pray for his own, and his wife Elizabeth's souls; his father Sir William and Margery his wife's; and the souls of all them to whom the said Robert and Sir William were held bound in the sight of God. These Lands we suppose to be Part of *Karr Manor* in this Place, which Sir William Babington, Knight, was seized of 33 Hen. VI. Here were also certain Lands belonging to the Monastery of *Derby* in Derbyshire Given at the Dissolution of the Abbies by Queen Elizabeth to Hercules Wytham and Francis Tekeston Gents and their Heirs. *Henry Handley, Esq.*, above-mentioned, was a great Benefactor for this Place of his Residence, where he also lies interred in the Church; for, besides other Charities to the Town of Nottingham and many other places, he left for a preaching and resident Minister at *Bramcote* Twenty Pounds a year; to the Poor of the said Parish five pounds a year; and gave also a third Bell to the said Church. He died June 10th, 1650. See Burials in that year. And hath left an example here to perpetuate his Memory to all succeeding ages.—This from old Records. Copied this 25th day of March, 1788, by me

WILLIAM HOLT DAVISON,

Min^r. resid^t. of *Bramcote*; *aforsaid*.

A TERRIER, and Account of the houses, Glebe Lands, Tythes, and other Ecclesiastical Dues, profits, and Stipendiary Payments whatsoever belonging to *Bramcote*, a Member of the Vicarage of *Attenborough*, in the County of Nottingham, and Diocese of YORK. Delivered into Court at the Primary Visitation of *William*, Arch Bishop of YORK, held at Nottingham, June 11th, 1777.

Imp^r.—One Vicarage-house, part tiled, and part thatch'd, containing Three lower Rooms, four Chambers. Two Cellars, with a Garden, in the occupation of *James flor*. Also, a Cottage-house, Two little Crofts, a Stable, a Cow-house, Two Hogstyes, Two Coal-houses, the Chapel Yard; a little close in the Moor containing a Pasture and a Quarter, One Land in the field in a place called the Upper Throscotts, William Burroughs on the one side, and Joseph Garton on the other, with Twenty Sheep Gates in the Occupation of William Towle.—Also a Land containing near Half-an-Acre in a Place called the Cowey Hill, a Land and a Pike distant from the Turnpike Road leading to Derby, and opposite to *Bramcote House*, in the Occupation also of William Towle.—Also one Acre, wanting eighteen Perches in the Newfield formerly a Break taken from the Common, now thrown open again.—* * * * *

Henry Handley, of *Bramcote*, Esq^r., by his last Will and Testament, A.D. 1650, left to a resident and preaching Minister in *Bramcote* the sum of Twenty Pounds per Annum; at present paid Halfyearly by John Sherwin, of Nottingham, Esq^r., Lord of the Manor of *Bramcote*.

The Easter Dues are; Husband and wife four Pence, a penny the Garden, a penny Smoak, Servants' offerings Two Pence.—Tythe Eggs, two for an Hen, and three for a Cock: The same for Ducks and Drakes.—Goosings, One at Ten.—The Lammas Dues,

Tythe of Turnips, Tythe of corn and hay, within the Vicar's Ring.—Tythe Apples; Mortuaries; Dove Coats 10 Groats; Pigs, Cows, and Calves, Three Half Pence.—A penny for a Stropper; Mares and Foals Three Pence; Tythe of Hemp and flax.—Bees a penny pr. Swarm, and an Half Penny a Cast, honey and wax. * * * * * Surplice Fees are; for a Wedding by Banns, One Shilling and Six Pence. By a Licence five shillings.—If a Woman lives in the Parish and be married at another Church by a Licence five shillings to the Vicar.—Publication of Banns One Shilling: And for a Certificate of the same if the Parties are married at another Church, One Shilling.—For breaking up the Chapel-yard to bury a corpse, One Shilling. Inside of the Chapel, Three Shillings and four Pence. Woman's offerings after childbirth, Sixpence.—For Registering the Child, four Pence. * * * * *

That the above is a true and perfect copy of the Terrier deliver'd into Court at the ordinary Visitation of Robert late Arch Bishop of York, held at Nottingham 25th June 1770; and also, That a Copy of the same was delivered into Court upon the Primary Visitation of William Arch Bishop of York, held at Nottingham June 11th 1777.

Witness our Hands.

W. H. DAVISON, Minr. of Bramcote.

J: STUBBINS, } CH: Wardens.
JOHN GARTON. }

THOMAS MARRIOTT, }
R. HARRINGTON BANDIN, } Principal Inhabitants.
JOHN HUCKNALL, }
WILLIAM HORPHAM. }

Bramcote Terrier, continued, 1777.

N.B.—Since the year 1770 Bramcote field hath been inclosed, and there was an exchange of Lands made between the Vicar & his Parishioners, namely, of that one Land in the upper Throscotts; also, of the Half Acre of Land in Cowey Hill; also of that one Acre wanting 18 perches in the New field, together wth those 20 Sheep Gates (all above-mentioned) for that one piece of Inclosure situate lying and being in the said field next to the Derby Road, having Mr. Trowel and Mr. Bandin on the East, Mr. Stubbins' Land on the North and West, and y^e said Derby Road on the South: which said piece of Inclosure containing four Acres and an Half according to the award of an Act of Parliament for the said Inclosure was solely allotted to the Vicar in Lieu of the said Lands, and to wth the Rev^d. Mr. Clarke, now Vicar of Bramcote, acquiesced, and hath set the same unto James Fox as his Tenant.—The Chapel of Bramcote is in tolerable condition, having 8 Bells, and an elegant new Singing Gallery.—The Communion Plate consists of One Silver Half Pint Wine-flagon wth a Silver Cover, weighing both together one Half lb. within one Quart^r oz. very good weight, no Less of a Donor's name, and only one small stamp mark. One large Pewter flagon.—The CH: Bible, 4to. and two Com^m Prayer Books in Folio, in good order.—The Desk-cloth, Pulpit-cloth and cushion of new Scarlet Plush, very good.—The Body of the Chapel to be repaired by y^e P^ashioners by Levy, or otherwise: But the Chancel by its Trustees at Chesterfield.—The P^ash Clerk chosen by the Minister.

The Chapel Yard, not quite Half an Acre, is in good order, being well fenced on y^e East and North with Thorns, and on the South and West by Wm. Harpham's Houses, and Garden Hedge, and wall of Bricks.—Lastly, There are 9 young Ash Trees in y^e Chapel Yard worth ab^t 8 Pounds.—The end of Bramcote Terrier, 1777.

W. H. DAVISON: Minr.

END OF VOL. II.

The following Names occur in the Register:—

Wright, Webster, Chambers, Williams, Longdale, Porter, Burton, Lommas, Coton, More, Ellis, Brightmore, Kilborne, Bagshawe, Campion, Kinsey, Kirkbie, Cox, Booth, Chadwick, Lacie, Abbot, Sherwyn, Owtram, Stafford, Hartaborn, Winter, Widowsan, Nightingall, Shawe, Randall, Eld, Trowell, Clowden, Nightingale, Armstronge, Burgon, Peterson, Blake, Bray, Wallis, Hynde, Toole, Starbucke, Sils, Garneason, Coxe, Straw, Dorman.

(To be continued.)

SACHEVERELL MOBS AND OUTRAGES IN LANCASHIRE.

BY T. T. WILKINSON, F.R.A.S., &C.

SHORTLY after the accession of George I., to the great disappointment of the Tories and Jacobites, the King expressed his determination to preserve the Toleration Act inviolate. When this became known, Tory and High Church indignation knew no bounds. "In Lancashire," says Dr. Hibbert Ware, "but more particularly among the High Church Tories, who dwelt in and about Manchester, the excitement caused by King George's declaration in favour of Toleration was particularly stirring. A regular Sacheverell mob, encouraged even by Jacobite magistrates, or justices of the *peace*, was organized under the command of a Mob-Colonel, as the leader was styled; and under a Mob-Captain, the well-known Tom Syddall, a Jacobite celebrity, who was a master blacksmith." The operations of this well organized Manchester mob, are somewhat fully set forth in the late Dr. Hibbert Ware's "Lancashire Memorials of the Rebellion, 1715;" quoted by him from a "History of the late Rebellion," written by Peter Rae, of "Dumfries, 1718." This is now a very scarce book, and must not be confounded with another work, entitled, "A Compleat History of the Rebellion" [of 1745], "by Mr. James Ray, of Whitehaven," which was published at Manchester, by R. Whitworth, during 1746.

It should be borne in mind, that the "Church and King," or Jacobite mobs, that assembled in various parts of the country, selected for these demonstrations, Friday, the tenth day of June, 1715; being the birthday of the Pretender, whom they celebrated as King James III. After relating the disorderly proceedings of various mobs on that day in Somersetshire, also at Leeds, and at Warrington in this county, Rae continues: "But the most considerable mob on that day was at Manchester. They had assembled on Thursday [June 9], increased their rebellions on Friday [the birthday], and continued with beat of drum till Saturday night; during which time they committed many ravages on the houses of those who were well affected to His Majesty's person and Government. They pulled down the Presbyterian Meeting House [in Cross Street, derisively called St. Plungeon's], all but the walls."

These proceedings are thus recorded in Aston's "Metrical Records of Manchester:"—

"In the first year of George—'twas the first George I mean;
 Mancunium was blotted by a disgusting stain;
 A party of zealots inflamed a rude mob,
 And created for Lawyers and Builders a job.
 Enraged that a George should be called to the Crown,
 They flew to St. Plungeon's, and pulled the Chapel down.
 'Presbyterian,' and, 'Friend to the King' in their eyes,
 Were synonymous both, with the 'Father of Lies.'
 And the mob cry—a religio—political lump—
 Was 'Church and King' [James, Sirs] and 'Down with the Rump.'
 The Meeting-house demolished was labour in vain,
 The Parliament voted to build it again,
 A sum all-sufficient to answer the end,
 And the Jacobite party most sore to offend."

The week after this outrage was committed, they again assembled and marched towards Yorkshire, demolishing all the Meeting Houses they found in their way. These Lancashire mobs, having thus continued in their rebellion till the end of the month, destroying all the Chapels, &c., in the country, orders were issued for raising the Militia, and Major Wyvil, with two troops of Lord Cobham's regiment, being sent down to join a party of the Earl of Stair's soldiers (June 23rd), some of the Manchester rebels were taken, and the rest dispersed.—(*Letter from Manchester, June 30th, 1715.*)

In a few weeks' time, the mobs had pulled down the Presbyterian Meeting Houses at Blakeley (Monday, June 20th); Greenacres, near Oldham, also that at Monton (Tuesday, June 21st); and various others in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Shropshire, &c. On the 20th July, a Royal Proclamation was issued, that if any riotous or tumultuous persons should, at any time, after the last day of July, 1715, demolish, or pull down, any building set aside for religious worship, and certified and registered according to the Statute of 1st William and Mary, or any dwelling-house, barn, &c., the crime should be adjudged felony without benefit of clergy, and the offenders should suffer death. And that the inhabitants of such city, town, county, or hundred, where the damage was done, should be made to yield damages for it. This Act proved to be of some restraint; for at the end of July, 1715, the rioting was entirely suppressed. The Colonel of the Manchester Mob, together with Siddall the blacksmith, who acted as Captain, were tried at the ensuing August assizes, and sentenced to imprisonment and the pillory. "I was at Lancaster," writes a Journalist of this Rebellion, "and saw them stand in the pillory there, which was on a Saturday, being market day there, about a week after the said assizes. But no person was allowed to throw anything at them."—(*Peter Clarke's Journal.*) Subsequently, a sum of £1,500 was granted by Government for rebuilding the Presbyterian Chapel in Cross Street, Manchester, which we have seen was pulled down by this organized Manchester mob.

Peter Clarke in his "Journal," describes the march of the Rebels in November, 1715, from Penrith to Preston, and states, that at Lancaster, the officers of the insurgent forces held a general consultation, whether to release all the prisoners in Lancaster Castle, whether debtors, or on the crown side of the prison. They decided to liberate only the crown prisoners, which was accordingly done. He adds: "Amongst those released were the Colonel and Captain of the Mob of Manchester, whose names I have forgot. These two men were found guilty of rioting at Manchester, and sentenced to stand in the pillory at Lancaster, which accordingly they did, also they were to continue in Lancaster Castle for some years. . . . The said Colonel and Captain joined and listed themselves with the Earl of Derwentwater. They still kept their former titles."

Amongst the insurgents taken prisoners at Preston, after the defeat of the Rebels by the forces under Generals Wills and Carpenter, were this mob-colonel and mob-captain. Owing to careless guarding many of the prisoners escaped, and amongst others these two; but,

Clarke says, "they were retaken on the following day." In January, 1716, the Government sent down a Commission of Oyer and Terminer to try the prisoners, 68 of whom, or according to another account 74, were tried at Liverpool. It appears, that on Tuesday, January 27th, Thomas Siddall, the Manchester blacksmith, was tried and condemned to death. He was executed at Manchester, on Wednesday, February 11th, and his head was fixed on the Market Cross. In the High Sheriff's bill of charges are the following items, under the date of February 11th: "Paid the charges of horses and men to lead the prisoners, in conveying of five to Manchester £3 7s. 6d." There is also a "charge at Manchester for executing Siddall, &c., £8 10s." Local tradition says, that the gallows was set up at Knot Mill. Each criminal was accommodated with a bundle of fagots, for burning the entrails and heart; and when each heart was removed from the still quivering body, the executioner held it up, saying aloud: "Behold, the heart of a traitor." It appears that two hangmen made a circuit to execute the prisoners; for the same persons executed twelve at Preston, five at Wigan, five at Manchester, four at Garstang, four at Lancaster, and four at Liverpool. The names of those who were hanged, drawn, and quartered at Manchester, were Thomas Siddall, blacksmith, the Captain of the Manchester mob; William Harris, labourer, of Burnley; Stephen Sagar, labourer, of Burnley; Joseph Porter, labourer, of Burnley; and John Finch, of Walton-le-dale. The Burnley labourers formed a portion of the Townley contingent, although Richard Townley, the then head of the family, did not himself take any active part in the first Scotch Rebellion. He joined the insurgents at Preston, and was among the prisoners escorted to London. On his trial it could not be proved that he had committed any overt act of rebellion, and the jury acquitted him. He had merely come to see his friends; although his servants had enlisted. The judge censured the jury for their verdict, and excused them from further service.

It is somewhat singular that the mob-colonel was not executed at Manchester. Of the four persons last named, three were labourers, and the one from Walton-le-dale has no occupation assigned to him. The mob would scarcely place themselves under this stranger; and it is still less likely that any of the labourers would be elected a leader. The most probable conclusion, therefore, is, that the mob-colonel was content with his nominal title, and was not really active in either the riotous proceedings, or in the subsequent Rebellion. Or, in fact, he may have eluded the vigilance of his keepers, and so made his escape, when insufficiently guarded. We may, therefore, conclude that "Tom Siddall" was the real Director and Captain of the Manchester Mob; and that he also took an active part in the proceedings at Preston after his release from the Castle of Lancaster. [A portion of the preceding article was written by the late John Harland, F.S.A.]

Burnley, Lancashire.

THE LOWES OF DENBY AND ALDERWASLEY.

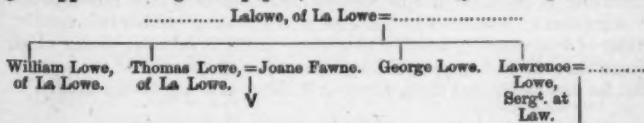
BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

ALTHOUGH the Lowes of Denby and Alderwasley once occupied a position of the highest reputation and influence in the county of Derby, it is a somewhat remarkable fact, that there are few families of whose genealogical history less reliable information has been recorded. It was, therefore, in the hopes of obtaining for the forthcoming History of Derbyshire, a genealogy worthy of the family, that the writer was induced to present to the notice of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" the pedigree which appeared on Plate XXXIV. of the last volume. That pedigree is obviously incomplete in several respects, and much careful investigation and patient research are necessary before a satisfactory account of the family can be compiled.

The Wolley MSS. in the British Museum contain a considerable amount of valuable information respecting the Lowes, and amongst other things a copy of a genealogy of the Lowes of Alderwasley, compiled more than two centuries ago, which, although containing some palpable errors in the earlier part, is probably the best record of that branch of the family. It is entitled, "*Stemmata et propagationes antiquæ familiæ dignissimi viri Edwardi Lowe de Alderwasley in comitatu Darbiæ, Armigeri*," and commences with Thomas Lowe, who is stated to have died in 1415, leaving a son Geoffrey, whose son married the heiress of Fawne, of Alderwasley. These statements are unreliable, and appended to them is the following note, by Mr. Adam Wolley:—

"These two first descents are not proved by any evidences in Mr. Hurt's possession. The Thomas Lowe who married Joan Fawne, appears, from a deed dated 13 Edward IV., and copied sixteen pages after this, to have been descended from a family of that name, which lived at a place called Lallowe, or the Lowe, in the parish of Witton in Cheshire,* and that Lawrence Lowe, who was the ancestor of the Lowes of Denby and Locko, was the younger brother of this Thomas."—A. W.

The document referred to, is to the effect that William Coton, of Derby, in the county of Derby, Petrus Lallowe, of Northwyche, in the county of Chester, John Halyn, priest of Witton, in the county of Chester, Thomas of the Lowe, of the same parish, William of the Lowe, of the same parish, and Lawrence Lallowe, of the same parish, testified that they were witnesses to a grant made by Thomas Whyttington, of Belper, in the county of Derby, and Margery his wife, to John Whyttington, their eldest son, of a messuage and seven acres of land in Belper. The deed bears date September the 1st, in the thirteenth year of King Edward IV., A.D. 1473. The relationship between the Lowes mentioned in the deed is not recorded, nor does Wolley quote any documents which throw light on the subject. The following pedigree appears amongst his papers, but the authority is not quoted:—



* There is no such parish; Witton is a township in the parish of Great Budworth.

Humphrey Lowe, ancestor of the Loves of Denby.	Ottiwell Lowe.	Brian Lowe.
--	----------------	-------------

The Lowes, of Denby, claim to be the elder branch of the family; Thomas Lowe, who married the heiress of Fawne, being stated to be the second son of Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, and brother of Humphrey, Ottiwell, and Brian Lowe, and the relationship is thus shown on the pedigree on Plate XXXIV. Volume XI. On the other hand, Mr. Wolley quotes documentary evidence to prove that Lawrence Lowe of Denby had only three sons, Humphrey, Ottiwell, and Brian; and that he was the *brother* instead of the *father* of Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley. The pedigrees of the two branches of the family, commencing respectively with Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, and Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley, seem fairly accurate, but the connection between the two, and the earlier portion of the pedigree yet remains dubious and unsatisfactory. The family of Lowe is one of great antiquity in Cheshire, being seated from a remote period at La Lowe, near Witton, in the parish of Great Budworth, and according to tradition, derived its name from that place. Another tradition, however, asserts that the name was derived from the Norman-French—*loup*, a wolf—hence the appearance of that animal on the armorial bearings of the family. How long the Lowes remained at La Lowe is uncertain, but long after the Denby and Alderwasley branches had migrated into Derbyshire, some of them (doubtless those belonging to the elder branch), were still seated at their ancient mansion. One branch of the family removed from La Lowe to the Hulse, in the same parish, and there continued to reside for several generations, intermarrying with members of the Banastre, Antrobus, Vawdrey, Wilcoxon, Twemlow, and other old Cheshire families. The representative of the Lowes of the Hulse (who at that time had probably become the sole branch of the Lowes, of La Lowe, remaining in the county of Chester), removed into Nottinghamshire, and settled at Highfield in that county. Some authorities maintain that the Lowes of Clifton, and Wavendon, in Buckinghamshire, derived their descent from the ancient Cheshire stock; and there is but little doubt that the Lowes of Calne, in Wiltshire, were of the same family. The pedigree of the Lowes of Calne, given in the Harleian MSS., 1165, commences with Richard Lowe, of Malpas, in Cheshire, whose son, John Lowe, settled at Wenlock, in Shropshire, and whose grandson, William Lowe, of Wenlock, had a patent of arms, granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, in the year 1585. This brief explanation will show that the object in inserting a pedigree of the Derbyshire branches of the Lowes in the "RELIQUARY," was more in the hope of elucidating further information, than of contributing another genealogy to the invaluable series which from time to time appear in its pages. The writer will be most grateful for any additional facts, however trifling, relating to the family.

Highfield House, Nottinghamshire.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PRETENDER, WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1717.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

THE following letters were written by Miss Phillis Balguy, who afterwards married one of the Lucys of Charlcoote, Warwickshire. They are curious as showing the warm interest taken in politics by a young lady resident in a remote part of Derbyshire. I imagine that the secret history of many an old family would disclose, as in the present case, how widely-spread and deeply-seated was the attachment to the Stuart cause.

(1). FOR MR. HEATON, JUNR., *these.* April 17.

If Mr. Heaton will be so obliging to communicate to his friends what now happens it will be very agreeable, y^e Torrys begin to Look very pert again I hope there will be no 2^d damp if there is adieu for ever) we have very plausible stories told but whether they are altogether be depended on I cannot pretend to determine) y^e scheme seems well laid y^e day is fixed & that God Almighty will give a blessing to em is y^e constant & hearty prayer of y^rs. P. B.

'Tis late & I'm afraid I shant gett to send this scroll pray excuse itt. Mrs. Lister alias Hurst & my niece Nancy Balguy send you their service.

(2). FOR MR. HEATON, JUNR., ATT SHEFFIELD, *these.*

Sept^r. y^e 15th.

I have had hopes given me by our people that goes to Sheffield for y^e last fortnight y^t I should once more have y^e satisfaction of hearing from Mr. Heaton y^e consequence of which I hope woud have been some gratefull intelligence from our friends in Spain, Sweden, &c. but finding my selfe disapointed I must address you in a matter of importance we are inform'd there was a very remarkable lett^r at y^e Post office last Tuesday directed for Mr. John Bernard in Hope w^{ch} is a direction y^t is sometimes meant to a fr^d of ours) y^e carelessness of y^e person who ought to enquire for our lett^rs neglected it last Tuesday & this lett^r coming from beyond sea & being of so large a size so large a seall & so fine a hand made it took notice of & enquirey was make of some of Hope people if there was any person of y^e name in y^e Town but they knowing nothing of y^e matter who it was design'd for took no notice of it only to mention they had seen such a lett^r as I described w^{ch} gave us notice & we sent for it upon fryday but Mrs. Turner sent word a man had paid for it y^e Tuesday evening & she knew no more of it w^{ch} you must imagin puts us in some concern having a particular confidence in you we beg you woud make some enquirey about it I know you can doe it with y^e caution y^t it wont be took notice of & pray lett us know as soon as you possibly can I am in hopes you will excuse y^e trouble & believe we shall allways have a grateful sense of y^e flavour you doe us & y^t you will assure y^e selfe y^t I ever shall be wth great sincerity S^r y^e obliged humble serv^t P. BALGUY.

I am very much concern'd to hear of Poor Mr. Lodge's Death I fear we shall loose all honest people soon all here are your servants if you hant time to write to morrow you may against Thursday for a 100 people from this place goes to y^e Town to fetch Ezra Caulton's old maid y^t was & she is likewise to be squired by abundance of Sheffield Beaus I hope you'll be one.

(3). FOR MR. HEATON, JUNR., AT SHEFFIELD, *these.*

Jan. y^e 29th.

I must allways say good Mr. Heaton y^t you are most extremely obliging & I shall ever acknowledge it, I had no reason to expect y^e flavour of y^rs to day having never had y^e maners to return thanks for y^e last before yett I am no judge but I think things look ill & carry y^e face of a civil war for controversies runs very high amongst all sorte of people & y^e nation is in strange perplex divisions w^{ch} will be y^e event God Almighty knows I wish it may be happy as y^e Clergy has lost their honour by Perjury & conformity I believe they will at last renounce all principles which is flat in those y^t approve y^e comprehension) tis thought y^e breach is to wide betwixt y^e Georges ever to be heal'd strange hands we are gott into sure it wont allways continue so) I wish y^e Intelligence from Italy may prove true t'is then to be hoped he woud be in a condition to assist himselfe they say y^e Lady is a Protestant too) I should be most extremely glad to see you here I hope y^e snow wont fright you y^t you dare not venture for I manage my pen so ill that I cant express my thoughts to you at this distance neither is it safe and I have no present hopes of seeing Sheffield) but if we are not to hope to see you I beg y^e continuance of y^e correspondence w^{ch} is very agreeable to your obliged humble servant, P. B.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MARTIN'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from page 55.)

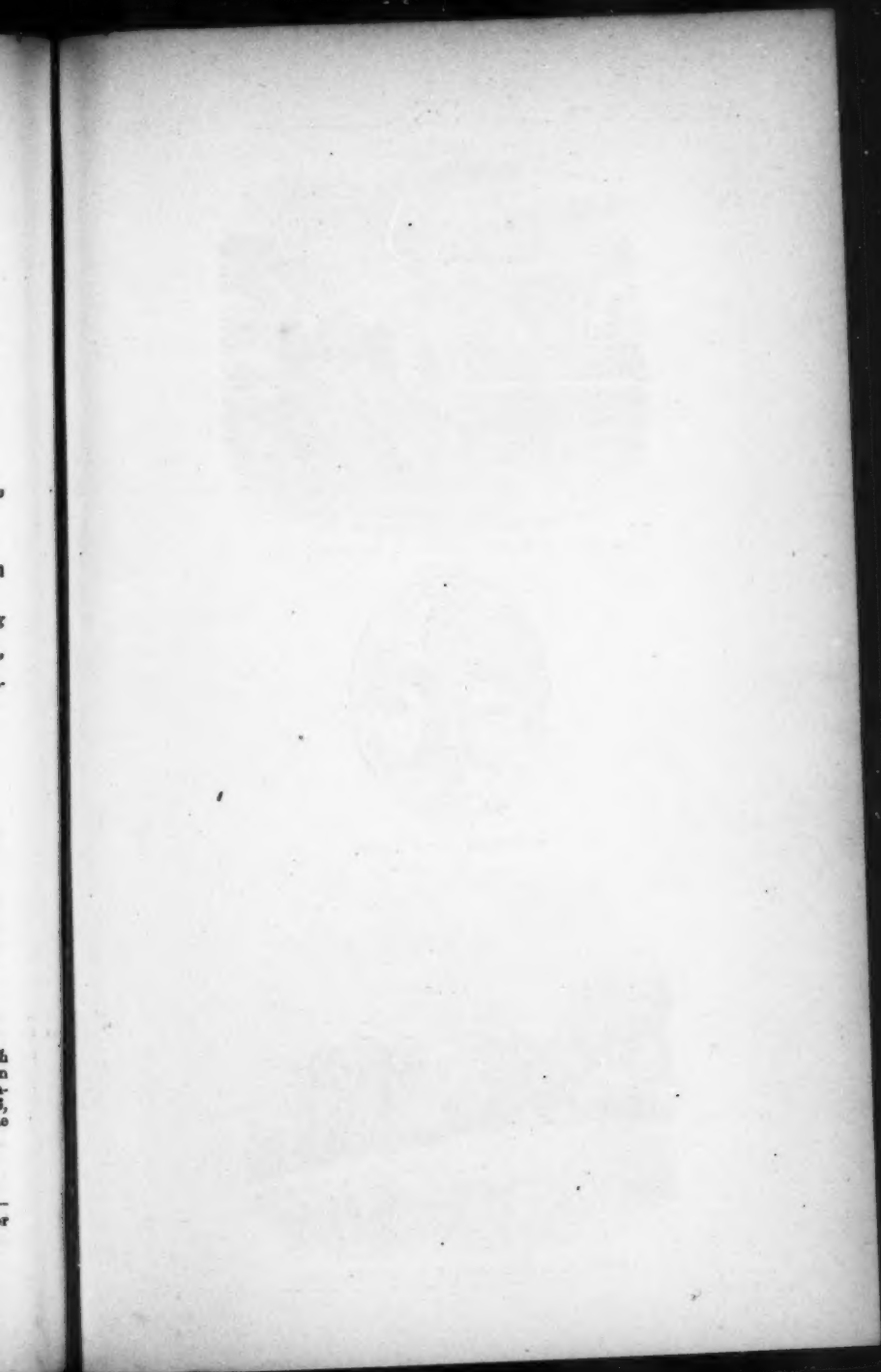
1590. Alice, ye dau. of Edw. Thimbleby, 9th June.
Edmond Tayler, aqua vitæ ma. 12 Nov.
1591. Thos. Norton, procte of y^e Spittle, 5 Mar.
Paule Corner, a cripple of y^e same, 27 March.
1592. Jeffersone, gentelma. 1st June.
Thomas Clarke, gent, 20 June.
1593. A poor man unknown, died in y^e street 23 March.
Isabelle y^e d^r. of William Topper 11th Nov.
1597. Wm. Watsonne, gentelma. 8th Feb.
1598. Wm. Cicell, Lorde Burghley, interred.
1603. John y^e sonne of Wm. Salter, gent, 7 Feb.
Albert Wynn, of may lo. his hospitall, x March.
1604. Eliz^a. Prentice, a falconer of Burghley, of the plague.
John Boulton, Wootorpe, of the plague.
" Anne Watson. (This and the three previous entries have not the day of the month noted.)
1611. Elizabeth, d^r. of John Tampion, 26th Jan.
" Rt. Sharman, of y^e Hospital, 3 April.
" Mr. Bait, gent., 26 April.
1613. Elizabeth Train? that was killed with the nett faceage? in the George yard the last of November.
1614. John Mediasonne been peryshed on Spittle hill in the grate snow March 10.
" Robert Daukins buried July 2 being killed with an horse, his father dwelling at y^e Spittle ho.
1615. Matthew Graston one of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Exeter his gentleman servant, July 1^a.
" Thomas Goore travelling from Weston in Holland to Moulton were unto North-amp^a. appeare by his linen made at Weston the 8th of Nov.
1616. Samuel Kyme servant to Wm. Johnsonne June 17.
1619. Briggitt, the dau. of Michael Falkner, Jan. 8.
" Eliz. Baker from the Spittle Oct. 6.
1623. Timothy Boyer, a servant, drowned, Aug. 27.
1624. Richard Bellingham, of y^e Spital Sept. 20th.
1629. A boy in y^e stockhouse y^e 21st December.
1631. John Mayer, gent., y^e 28th Feb.
" Isabelle y^e wife of Wm. Salter y^e 6 Aug.
1632. Jane Weldon, vidua, y^e 3rd Feb.
1633. Mr. William Salter, y^e 27 Sept.
" A boy being a stranger in y^e stockhouse y^e 8th December.
1634. Eliz^a Clarke, a stranger going to Newark, y^e 1st Feb.
1635. Mary wife of Mr. Edward Death, May 14.
" Mrs. Bright y^e dau. of Mr. Stafford, June 2.
" Henry son of Mr. John Alene, June 15.
" Margaret wife of Mr. John Churme, July 26.
" Mr. John Churme, Aug. 2. (12.)
1636. Mrs. Katerne y^e wife of Mr. Wm. Dobbins, Feb. 9.
" John Lucas that dyed at y^e Spittlehouse May 25.
" Thomas Ames y^e warden of y^e Bedehouse Sept. 21.
" Mary y^e wife of Mr. Walter Stafford, Oct. 8.

At the end of the first volume I found the following entries:—"1632. Mem. y^e 6th March I gave license to Helen Deathe y^e wife of Henery Deathe of Stamford Baron to eat flesh during her sickness; and that this was registered March 12 by me Richard Edwards, Vicar of St. Martin's." A similar license to Anna Thistlewood, March 16, 1632; and a like license granted to Mary Salter, March 27, 1633, and registered on the 29th, the witness hereunto being William Salter, churchwarden.

(To be continued.)

Stamford.

(12.) Mr. Chirme was a benefactor (by will dated Jan., 10th Charles I.) to the poor of St. George's Parish.





WALTON HALL, THE SEAT OF E. WATERTON, ESQ.



WAKEFIELD WAITS' BADGE.



LUPSET HALL, THE SEAT OF D. GASKELL, ESQ.



BARNSELEY.



WAKEFIELD.



DEWSBURY.

YORKSHIRE CORPORATE SEALS.



Notes on Books, Music, &c.

HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY.

It will doubtless interest our readers to be informed that the great work of a new and complete History, Topography, and Genealogy of Derbyshire is satisfactorily progressing, and that there is a certainty of its first part being placed in the hands of the printer so soon as the requisite number of names of subscribers have been received. The list of subscribers is rapidly filling up, and we believe we are right in saying that about two-thirds of the required number of names have already been obtained. We strongly urge intending subscribers to send in their names as early as possible, either to the Editor, or to Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, the publishers. It will be a magnificent work, and one eminently deserving of the most extended support both in and out of the county.



THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WAKEFIELD.

WALKS IN YORKSHIRE.*

ONE of the most delightful of ramble-books which has ever issued from the press, is the one before us, from the pen of Mr. W. S. Banks, who, we may as well say at the outset, has, in the most evident and unmistakeable manner, thrown his whole heart and soul into the task of its preparation. The district treated of by Mr. Banks, comprises Wakefield—his own town—and a district of about sixteen miles around it, including many places of note, and taking in the country from Pontefract to Dewsbury in one direction, and from Barnsley to Rothwell in another; the land lying in the Wapentake of Agbrigg, and in Staincross and Osgoldcross, the central part lying within the limits of the Calder drainage. Commencing with Wakefield, Mr. Banks gives an admirable account of the town, of its public buildings and institutions, its history and antiquities, and its manufactures and social characteristics; illustrating his subject with copious antiquarian and historical notes, and with extracts from parish registers and other documents. Thus, a vast amount of entirely new information is brought forward, and made available, and much additional light thrown upon old customs and habits. Of these, the name of "*Waits*," as the constables of Wakefield were formerly called, is new in that particular meaning. These ancient worthies, three in number, were, it seems, clothed at the town cost, even to their stockings and shoes; their clothes being green; and were paid also by the town, and wore, each one, a silver badge with the town arms. Among the curious entries relating to these

"Waits," brought forward by Mr. Banks, are the following, which we copy to show the prices paid a hundred years ago for their clothing:—

1745-6.	March 15.	Waits Shoes.....	£0 13 6
	Novr.	Waits Clothes	17 17 4
1755-6.	Novr.	Waits & Leakes Hats	0 12 0
		Waits and Beadles Stockings	0 16 0
	March,	19 yards fine green cloth for Waits, &c. @ 8s. pr yd	7 12 0
1756-7.	4½	yards Green ribbon	0 2 3
1757-8.	By 3	silver badges for Waits	0 7 6
1766.	May 5.	Ordered that the expense of Clothing the Waites and Beadall shall not exceed the sum of £16 for future years	
1773.	Jan. 1.	Mr. Wm. Parker pink ribbons for Waits	0 3 0

Some of the old Waits badges are preserved in the Town Hall, and one of these we engrave on Plate XIII. "They are of silver, about five inches by four in size, with loops to fasten them on by." They bear the old Wakefield arms of a *fleur-de-lis*, with the inscription "WAKEFIELD WAITS, 1688." "They were the town's night watchmen, who chanted the hours and half-hours, and made known the sort of weather throughout the time they were on duty, as—'half-past two o'clock, and a fine and frosty morning.'" Besides the Waits, Wakefield possessed its "Beadle," who was a very important individual, and also wore a badge; its pindar—the veritable descendant of "the Pindar of Wakefield" in the days of Robin Hood—its Bellman, who was paid sixpence a time for "crying streets to be cleaned," for "crying no throwing at cocks," "for crying down throwing at cocks," for "crying down Bonfires," for "crying to stop flying kites in the streets," and a shilling "for crying mad dogs down;" its "Vagrant Master," who was synonymous with the "Bang Beggar" of other localities; and a whole host of other public functionaries. And it had also its stocks, its pillory, and its whipping-post for the punishment of men, and its pinfold, over which the "pindar" presided, for the impounding of beasts. But this is not all—for besides its ballad hero, the "Pindar of Wakefield," the town "is, was, and ever will be," a household name from its "Vicar of Wakefield," and his pleasant history.

Leaving Wakefield, Mr. Banks takes his readers, among many other places, to Lingwell Gate, Ardsley Fall, Middleton, Thorp, Loftthouse, Carlton, Rothwell, Stanley, Methley, Oulton, Pontefract, with its "Pomfret Cakes," and its acres of liquorice, Fryston, Castleford, with its historical pot-works, Normanton, Warmfield, Kirkthorpe, Heath, and Sharlston, where there is the following curious inscription on the front of the hall:—

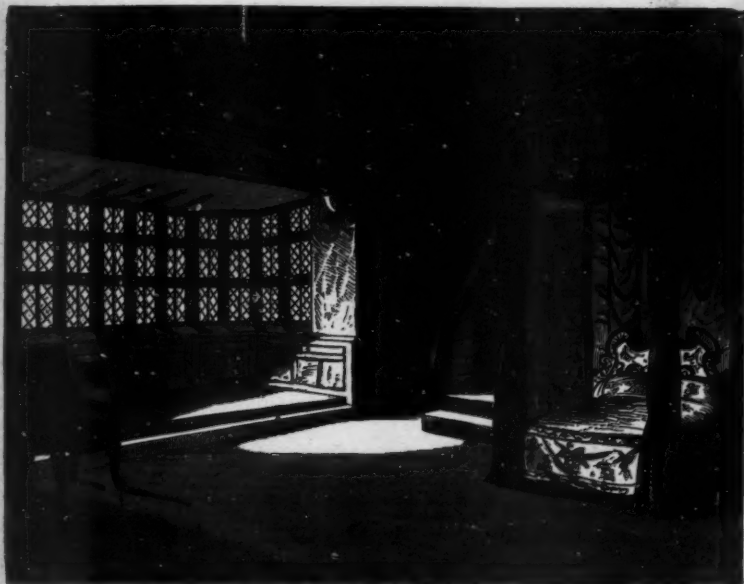
"In Anno Domini 1574
In three things God and Man is well
pleased
The good loving of brethren
The love of neighbours
Man and Wife of one consent
In the name of the Lord this house
was begun + and by his pro-
vyshon was fynished and doone +
By hus John Flemynge Cuthbert
and Dorothy his wife whose
Sowles I wish to have an angelicall life."

From thence he passes on by Nostel, Ackworth, Featherston, Aekton, Crofton, Oakenshaw, Brierley, Ringston-hill, Walton, where the beautiful mansion of Watertons is situated, Monk Bretton, with its grand old ruins, Barnsley, Sandal Magna, Woolley, Haigh, Netherton, Denby, Thornhill, Dewsbury, Batley, Ossett, Horbury, Silcoates, Broom Hall, Ardsley, and a hundred other places of equal interest and equal note. With us, in this brief notice, it is all we can do to dot down a few of the principal names only, but not so our author,—*He stops at each, and discourses pleasantly, or descants learnedly on one and all, and the result is that his readers become not only enamoured with the country he describes, but deeply in love with his charming manner of describing it.* We perceive from the introduction, that Mr. Banks has previously issued another volume of "Walks," in another district of Yorkshire. This we have not yet had the good fortune to see, but if it is written in the same style as the present, it must of necessity be a pleasant volume.

Of the illustrations—many in number and varied in character—it is not necessary to say much, further than that they are well chosen, and that they add much to the



THE LONG GALLERY OR BALL-ROOM, HADDON HALL.



THE STATE BED-ROOM, HADDON HALL.



THE CHAPEL, HADDON HALL,
DERBYSHIRE.

interest and value of Mr. Banks's very pleasant volumes. Their style will be seen by the examples we are enabled to reproduce on our plates.

* *Walks in Yorkshire; Wakefield and its neighbourhood.* By W. S. BANKS, of Wakefield. London: Longman & Co., Paternoster Row; Wakefield: Allen, and Fielding and McInnes. 1 vol. 12mo., 1871, pp. 608. Illustrated.

HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH.

We are much gratified to learn that the long promised and long and anxiously expected "History of Plymouth" is now more than two-thirds actually printed off, and that its publication may be expected during the course of the present winter. or, at latest, that it will appear along with the spring flowers. We believe that no trouble or expense is being spared to make this work worthy in every way of the town whose history it records, and it will be the only History at all worthy the name, which has been prepared. Subscribers' names are received by the publisher, Mr. W. H. Luke, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

DERBYSHIRE DIALECT BOOKS.

MR. J. B. ROBINSON, of Derby, whose amusing and clever productions in the Derbyshire dialect we commended in our last volume, has produced an entertaining and curious little book which he entitles "Owd Sammy Twitcher's Visit tu't Watter Cure Establishment at Matlock-Bonk," which deserves a passing notice both for the cleverness of the dialogue, and the curious dialect of the county, and for the skilful and very artistic engravings which accompany it. We are glad to see that Mr. Robinson has met with sufficient encouragement in his first efforts to induce him to issue the one before us, which we hope may not be the last we shall see of "Owd Sammy Twitcher" and his clever author.

HADDON HALL.*

AT length, Haddon Hall has had justice done to it in a Guide Book worthy of its manifold beauties and of its intense interest, but it would ill become us in the "RELIQUARY" to do more than notify the fact of the publication of this Guide, and to tell our readers what illustrations they will find in its pages. As we have said, it would be bad taste on our part to say a word either in praise or blame of the book itself, but we may be pardoned for re-printing the opinion of the "Manchester Courier," which thus speaks of the Guide:—

"In the literary and antiquarian world the names of Llewellynn Jewitt and S. C. Hall are 'familiar as household words.' Few contemporary writers have done more to familiarize us with the domestic manners and customs of our forefathers, or to picture the habits and modes of life as they existed in bygone times in cavern and castle, in cottage and hall; and in the little unpretending publication now under notice, they have rendered an additional service to the cause of literature and archaeology. The groundwork of the volume is the series of papers on Haddon Hall—part of those on 'The Stately Homes of England'—which appeared in the *Art Journal* some months ago. These have been collected together, re-arranged, and considerably extended, and now compose the interesting and beautifully illustrated work before us, which is one of the very best of its kind we have seen. The ancient Hall of Haddon is one of the most perfect types of the old English baronial hall now existing, and happily it retains its original features unimpaired by the tasteless renovations of modern 'improvers,' nothing out of keeping with the solemn dignity of 'hore antiquitie' being permitted to appear. The genius of chivalry seems to linger about its silent courts and deserted halls, and, as if by some protective charm, the past is kept vividly before the mind's eye, the frowning battlements and stately galleries, the tapestried chambers and huge banqueting halls giving us as complete an idea of the feudal life of England in the days of the Henrys and the Edwards as that of ancient Italian life presented by the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii. The volume under notice is professedly a Guide to Haddon Hall—it is that and something more. In addition to an accurate architectural description of the mansion, we have a very complete history of its knightly and noble owners, including the Avenells, retainers of the famed Peverels of the Peak; the Vernons, who claimed descent from William de Vernon, Lord of Vernon in Normandy, the founder of the Abbey of Montebourg; and the Mannors, ennobled by the successive titles of Earls and Dukes of Rutland. Bits of traditional lore crop up, scraps of antiquarian gossip are given, and quaint stories of the 'olden time' are pleasantly related, while now and then we

have a dissertation on some ancient fresco, mediæval relic, or curious domestic implement that has survived the vicissitudes of time. Copious extracts, too, are given from the household books of the family, reminding us of that rude abundance and lavish hospitality which earned for the lords of Haddon the title of 'Kings of the Peak.' Whilst the stately home in which these feudatory chieftains lived and moved and had their being is faithfully delineated, their last resting-place is not forgotten, an elaborate description being given of the venerable church of Bakewell, and the many sepulchral memorials of the Vernon and Manners families which it contains. Short notices are also added of Buxton, Matlock-Bath, and Rowsley, at which last-mentioned village is the far-famed 'Peacock,' the *beau idéal* of an old English country hostelry, that seems like a link connecting the present with the shadowy past when Haddon was in the heyday of its splendour. The book is pleasantly written and profusely illustrated, the woodcuts (more than fifty in number) being very gems of the engraver's art. Altogether, it supplies a want that has long been felt—a convenient and instructive handbook, free from the stilted exaggerations of ordinary guides, that will in after years serve to assist and refresh the memory."

The illustrations to the book are upwards of fifty in number, and are exquisitely executed, and printed in the highest style of the art. Examples of their admirable style are given on Plates XV. and XVI. Altogether, the book has been intended to serve as a worthy souvenir of Old Haddon, and it is truly pleasant to see that it has been so well received by the public, and by the press, as it has been.

Haddon Hall: an Illustrated Guide and Companion to the Tourist and Visitor, with notices of Buxton, Bakewell, Rowsley, Matlock-Bath, and other places in the neighbourhood. By LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., and S. C. HALL, F.S.A. Buxton: J. C. Bates, Advertiser office. 1871.

ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY."

THE new part of the Transactions of this important Society just issued, contains several very important archaeological papers. The first of these is "Some account of Suene, of Essex, his family and estates," by Miss Fry, which is followed by a paper of "Inventories of Church Goods, 6th Edward VI., and Certificates of Chantries," edited by H. W. King, Esq., the learned and able Secretary of the Society, the importance of which the readers of the "RELIQUARY," who have derived so much pleasure from the valuable papers of a like character by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, which have been contributed by him to these pages, will fully appreciate. This is followed by "A few brief notes of Objects of Interest in the neighbourhood of Braintree," by the Rev. E. J. Hill, in which he gives many interesting particulars regarding Braintree, Rayne Parva, Saling Magna, Panfield, Bocking, Gosfield, Shalford, and several other places; noting the architectural characteristics of the churches and other buildings, and touching on the monumental and other remains. The next article, from the learned pen of Mr. H. W. King, is "On the Ancestry of Sir Denner Strutt, Bart., the Cavalier," and is accompanied by a plate pedigree of the family, drawn up from various sources. Sir Denner Strutt (who does not appear in any way at present known to be connected with the old yeoman family of Strutt, of Derbyshire, ennobled in science by Jedediah Strutt, the inventor of the "Derby Ribbed Stocking Machine," and as the helper and partner of Arkwright in Cotton Spinning, and ennobled in title by his grandson the present Lord Belper), was of Little Warley Hall, in Essex, in 1626, and having distinguished himself in the Royal cause, was created a Baronet by Charles I. in 1642, but the creation was never registered in the College of Arms. The arms used by them, however, are the same as those, since they began to bear arms, of the Strutt, of Derbyshire, viz.—*Sable, a chevron, argent, between three cross-crosslets fitché, or.* His estates were sequestered, and he had to pay a fine of £1350 for their redemption; and in 1648 took an active part in the defence of Colchester during its siege, and on its surrender was taken prisoner. He survived, Mr. King informs us, till the Restoration, and dying in 1661 was buried at Little Warley. Much mystery has always hung around this Cavalier, but it has now been dispelled by the researches of Mr. King, to which we refer our genealogical readers. This is followed by some useful "Notes of Roman Pavements in Colchester," taken from the notes of the late Mr. Wire of that town, now preserved in the Colchester Museum; and is succeeded by "Notes on Sepulchral remains found at Colchester" (continued from the previous volume), in which some curious groups of vessels are engraved and described. One of these, a group of fifteen vessels—lachrymatories, bottles, cups, small urns, patens, lamps, etc.—surrounding a cinerary urn, is especially interesting, as is also a cinerary urn in which, upon the human remains, was found an ampulla of cream-coloured ware, lying on its side. The remainder of the part is taken up with an abstract of the proceedings of the Society, and with some interesting items of archaeological intelligence.



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STANLEY.



FOLJAMBE.



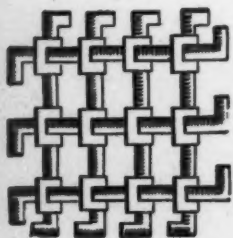
STANLEY.



HUNGERFORD.



EARL OF WARWICK.



BUTTON.



CURSON.



GRANVILLE.

BADGES AND COGNIZANCES.



CROMWELL.



SEPTVANS.



SHELLEY.

HISTORIC DEVICES AND BADGES.*

MRS. PALLISER, whose admirable "History of Lace" we have noticed in these pages, and whose careful editing of her brother, Mr. Maryatt's "History of Pottery and Porcelain," has been so skilfully and excellently accomplished, has, within the past few months, added to her valuable labours, the truly useful and beautiful volume on "Historic Devices, Badges, and War-Cries," now before us. The main part of the present work appeared originally in the "Art Journal," and thus the interest excited in the subject was considerably enhanced; the papers which there appeared, have, with very considerable additions, been collected into the present handsome volume, which is altogether one of the most attractive, both in matter and in general style of "getting up" ever issued. The first part of Mrs. Palliser's volume is devoted to the *Devices* adopted by people of note of all ages and all countries; the second, to *Badges and Cognizances* of English families; and third, to *War-Cries* of Chiefs and Leaders of various nations, which she has gathered together with the utmost industry from every available source. Among the Badges are many of great interest; and to one or two of these we shall now refer. The ancient badge of Curzon, a Cockatrice with tail nowed and ending in a Dragon's head, which appears with a little variation on the standard of Robert, Lord Curzon, in 1520, is still used on the livery buttons of the present representative of the family, Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale, instead of the crest of the family, on a wreath a popinjay rising, *or*, collared, *gules*. This is one of the few instances (but is not named by Mrs. Palliser) in which the badge of the family is retained in use, instead of the crest or armorial bearings on livery to the present day. The badge of Foljambe is a good example of a punning or canting badge, being a man's leg couped at the thigh, *sable*, spurred, *or*—a fowl-jambe! It appears "on the standard of Sir Godfrey Folejambe, of Walton, in the county of Derby, 1520. Motto, *Demoures ferme*. Present motto, *Soyez ferme*. This jambe was, as doubtless Mrs. Palliser will be glad to learn, the ancient crest of the Foljambes, which was thus: on a wreath, a jamb, armed and spurred, quarterly *or* and *sable*. Two later crests were granted, as were also supporters to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, by Henry VII. The badge of Sir Thomas Foljambe was (we are pleased to add this to the authoress' notes) a sprig of oak, proper, fructed, *or*. The badge or crest of the Findern family (not Fynden, as printed by Mrs. Palliser), was an Ox yoke, *or*. They were of Findern, in Derbyshire, of which place, and family, an account has appeared in the "RELIQUARY" (Vol. III., p. 185 to 199). A remarkably pretty badge is the one engraved as belonging to the Lords Hungerford, a sickle and a garb banded together with a knot; and here we may be pardoned for pointing out an error in the book before us, which says, "The Lords Hungerford used a golden sheaf, banded, *gules*, they also bore a golden sickle taken from the arms of the Peverells (*azure*, three garbs, *or*), whose co-heiress married Walter, Lord Hungerford. Now, if the Peverells bore *azure*, three garbs, *or*, the sickle could not have been derived from them, but the garb might have been. The Stanley badges and crests, an eagle's leg erased, *or*, and the "Eagle and Child," are excellent examples of historical or traditional badges, as is also that of Sutton, a window-grating, *or* harrow, *or*. Of royal badges, Mrs. Palliser gives an excellent series, and of "War Cries," the best collection extant. Altogether the volume before us is one of the most useful additions to heraldic and historical literature that has for a long time been made, and we cordially recommend it to our readers, assuring them that it will be one of the most pleasant, valuable, important, and at the same time ornamental additions to their libraries which they can well procure. Some of the badges we have referred to will be found on our Plate XVII.



* *Historic Devices, Badges, and War Cries*. By Mrs. BURY PALLISER. London: Sampson Low & Co., Ludgate Hill, 1871. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 486. Illustrated.

SONGS AND BALLADS.

THE pleasant Essay before us, on "Songs and Ballads, illustrated by examples from Shakespeare, and those current in Lancashire," possesses a melancholy interest as being in part the production of our late friend, John Harland, than whom no one was ever more competent for the task. His notes have been enlarged upon and carried out in the most able manner by Mr. Wilkinson, whose name is so familiar to the readers of the "RELIQUARY," and thus the Essay is made as complete, and as exhaustive, as two such grasping minds and able pens could make it. The amount of research which is apparent in every page is something "marvellous to behold," and the number of quotations almost bewildering. Among the more modern Lancashire ballads, "The Owdham Recruit" and "Cockey Moor Snake" are given, and will be read with considerable interest. We thank Mr. Wilkinson for producing so clever, so readable, and so useful an Essay, which, to our minds, is the best which has ever been produced on the subject.

GLOSSARY OF CORNISH NAMES.*

THE Rev. Dr. John Bannister, Vicar of St. Day, in Cornwall, to whose labours we have before called attention in these pages, has, we perceive, completed his "Glossary of Cornish Names, ancient and modern, local, family, and personal," in which he gives no less than 20,000 Celtic and other names, now or formerly in use in Cornwall, with their derivations and significations. The work has been one of immense labour, and such as no one but its painstaking and industrious compiler could have undertaken. We strongly recommend our philological readers, and all who are interested in nomenclature and provincialisms, to at once secure Dr. Bannister's valuable work, and to send in to him their names as subscribers to "The Nomenclature of Cornwall," which he is now preparing as a supplement to his present work. The book is a truly valuable one, and one which ought to be in every library of reference, both in this and other kingdoms.

* *Glossary of Cornish Names.* By Rev. JOHN BANNISTER, LL.D. London: Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta Street; Truro: J. N. Netherton, 7, Lomon Street; 1871. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 212.

NEW MUSIC.

Among Messrs. A. HAMMOND & Co's. (5, Vigo Street, Regent Street) novelties we have received the following:—"*The Warrior's Grave*," the words by an anonymous writer under the initial H, and set to music by Kate Lucy Ward, the accomplished composer of "*Love is timid*," and "*O, loving eyes*," which is one of the best, both words and air, of modern songs, and one which commands attention wherever sang. Josef Gungl's "*Froschins Lieder*" waltzes, which equal any of this renowned composer's former flights of fancy, and are favourites everywhere. Philip Hertel's "*Morgan Quadrilles*," and "*Ulanen Galop*," two of the most brilliant productions of this brilliant and popular composer, and, to our thinking, equal at least to his "*Flick and Flock*," "*Sardanapalus*," and "*Fantasia*" Quadrilles and Galops, which have been so warmly commended by us, and have become so deservedly popular. The same enterprising publishers, whose name is synonymous with excellence, have issued "*Auld Robin Gray*," touchingly and sweetly set by Brinley Richards, whose name alone is sufficient to ensure it a hearty and cordial reception.

The Ireland Quadrilles, on Irish Airs, by C. H. R. Marriott (ASHDOWN & PARRY, Hanover Square), is one of the most brilliant and fascinating sets we have had the good fortune to notice for a long time, and the beautiful map of the "Emerald Isle" which, printed in colours, adorns the first, or title page, adds immeasurably to its attractiveness. Not only in Ireland alone, but in England, Scotland, Wales, and elsewhere, these quadrilles are sure to be appreciated. Sydney Smith's "*Il Barbiere di Sevilgia*" (ASHDOWN & PARRY), is one of the most brilliant, even of that composer's adaptations from Rossini, and is one we can cordially recommend to our fair friends, as is also Edwin M. Lott's "*Le Bruissement des Feuilles*" Caprice for the piano, published by the same eminent firm. "*Oh! take thy own Sweet Lyre again*,"—a plaintive and simple little song by L. M. Thornton, has been sweetly set to music by J. Pridham, and published by Messrs. ASHDOWN & PARRY, of Hanover Square. It is a very pretty little production for the drawing-room, and has given much pleasure in the circles in which we have heard it.

Among Messrs. A. HAMMOND & Co's. (Jullien's, 5, Vigo Street, Regent Street) new music of the season which we have received, are two of Josef Gungl's admirable and brilliant waltzes, "*Die Internationalen*," and "*Die Temperamente*," which will take rank among the best productions of the age, and become favourites, not only in every

ball-room, but with every pianist. We have also to note two charming airs composed by Kate Lucy Ward, which from their innate sweetness and their fullness of beauty are among the best we have heard. These are, "O, Loving Eyes," the words by Florence Percy, and "Love is Timid," the words of which are by Daniel Weir. These we predict, like many others we could name, which have been issued by this renowned firm, will become especial favourites in every drawing-room, and in every concert where they are introduced; and we heartily recommend them.

MESSRS. ASHDOWN & PARRY, of Hanover Square, have forwarded to us an admirable selection of their new music, which fully sustains the world-wide renown of this celebrated house. Among the novelties recently issued by this well-known firm are the following:—"Où voulez-vous aller," barcarolle of Gounod, transcribed for the piano-forte, by Sydney Smith; "La Sympathie," a dialogue musicale for the piano, by Sydney Smith; and "Mendelssohn's Concerto, Op. 64, Paraphrase for the Piano," also by Sydney Smith; which are amongst the most brilliant of the productions of this popular and well-known composer. "Agnese" (dedicated to Sydney Smith), is a splendid Romance for the piano-forte, by J. Theodore Trekkell, without which no music portfolio can be complete, and which, like all other of his productions, is sure to please every educated ear. "Les Hirondelles,"—Félicien David's glorious Romance—arranged for the piano-forte by Boynton Smith; and "Merry Bird," also by Boynton Smith, are two truly charming productions, and well sustain the high order of his merit as a composer. Besides these there are two lovely productions by our old friend, J. L. Hatton, who seems to "grow in grace" of melody as his years increase. These are "Memory"—the words of which are taken from "All the year round," where they appeared without the name of the writer, but which we are proud to say were written by a dear friend of our own in our own album—and "A maiden stood upon the shore," the words of which are by W. H. Bellamy (sung by Madlle Parepa), which is a sweet and charming ballad. All we need say is, that the music does ample justice to the words of both these; and that the words, especially the first one, are worthy of the best music that could be devised. We strongly recommend our musical friends to add these to their stores of music.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

DISCOVERIES AT TIMPENDEAN MUIR, NEAR JEDBURGH.

THE explorations carried on by Mr. Phené have resulted in some interesting discoveries. Several small tumuli and British camps have been examined, and evidences obtained of cremation. On removing the grass and bracken from a spot where some out-cropping stones were arranged in a more or less circular form, the outline was found to be oval, and the area enclosed by the stones to be formed of green turf. A trench was partly cut in a line eastwards from the Eildon Hills, and on removing the turf the area was found to be carefully paved at a depth of nearly a foot below the surface. When the stones were taken up to continue the trench, the soil was found to be undisturbed, but on close inspection the pavement was observed to be defective at several points, all equi-distant from the external stones forming the enclosure. These blank spaces in the pavement were found also to be discoloured, and, on being excavated, showed several round patches of charred wood, apparently oak. Digging downwards to the rock, a depth of about 3 feet from the surface, the charred material gradually disappeared, and soon assumed only the black appearance resulting from decomposed wood, stained probably by the infiltration of the charcoal, which had been carried down in small particles through the interstices. The trench, the direction of which had been designedly chosen, was found to have at each end one of these charcoal spaces which appear to have been the remains of oaken supports to the roof. Near the one farthest from the Eildons a small circular stone amulet, neatly bored through the centre, and indented on the edge, was found. It is similar to those described by the late Mr. Tait, as having been found in dwellings at Greaves Ash. On the side nearest the Eildons was found a fine urn, inverted, and filled with human bones mixed with vegetable charcoal, the bones showing signs of cremation. The place does not appear to have been designed for sepulture, and it is probable that it was destroyed by fire, and that the possessor had afterwards been buried under his own domestic hearth. Quartz pebbles were found near the urn. The moor is traversed by a Roman road, which runs into Watling Street. The dwelling, from its oval form, the depth of deposit above it, and the remains of wooden supports, appears to be of the same class as those on Loch Etive in Argyleshire, mentioned in Wilson's "Pre-historic Annals of Scotland."—*The Scotsman*.

THE SYSTON OR SYSON FAMILY.

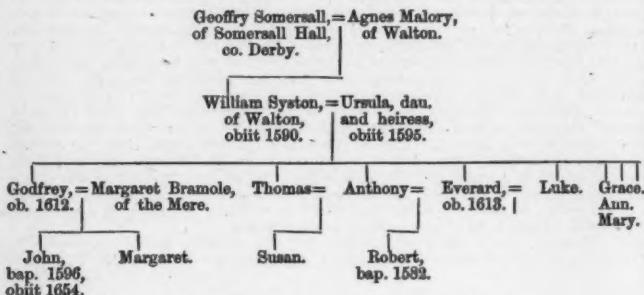
TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

Sir,—In No. 39 you kindly published a pedigree of the Systons *als.* Bartons of Wollaton. I have taken the liberty of forwarding you one of the Systons, of Walton, Leicestershire, from which, I believe, the Wollaton family sprung. If any of your readers can give me the authority for the arms Burke assigns to "Sisson," I shall feel greatly obliged. In the Walton Registers all except John are styled "generousus." I have also sent the following short pedigree of some Westmoreland Sissons. Any additions to these pedigrees will be very acceptable.

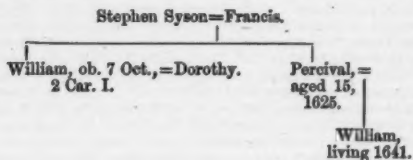
Yours sincerely,

ED. J. SYSON.

SYSTON, SYSON, OR SISON, WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, LEICESTERSHIRE.

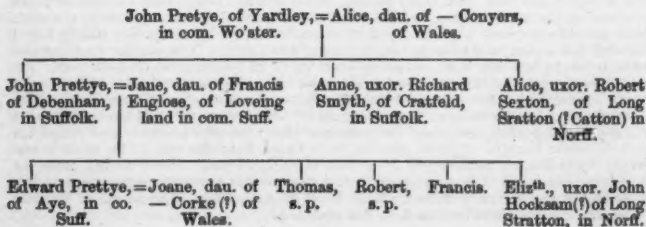


SYSON, OF KISBARROW AND BARTON, WESTMORELAND.



FAMILY OF PRETYE.

Harleian MS. 1560, fol. 287.



WIRKSWORTH, BONSAILL, BRASSINGTON, AND IRETON WOOD,
CERTAIN COPYHOLDS CONFIRMED.

In the Decree made in the Duchy Court of Lancaster for the Confirmation of certain copyholds within the Manors of Wirksworth, Bonsall, Brassington, and Ireton Wood, and their members in the County of Derby, 4th July, 1620, it is recited that several tenants of the above Manors, whose names are contained in the information and in Schedules annexed thereto, were Defendants in the information filed against them in that Court by Sir Edward Mosley, Attorney-General of the Duchy, 18 James I. (1620), charging them or their predecessors with converting to their own use portions of the demesne, or waste grounds of the several Manors; And of obtaining grants and admissions from the Stewards, by copy of Court Roll without the privy or license of His Majesty, or the Duchy, whereby their several estates were void in law—with concealing other parts of the said waste grounds, and divers other wrongs, which by their answer Defendants either denied or justified. It appears the Duchy acquiesced for the most part in the Answer of the Defendants, who were allowed to compound for the confirmation of their Copyholds at the sums, and on the terms named in the Schedules, and the course of admission allowed to proceed as usual; and the Stewards' Fees were set forth as prayed for by the Defendants, and appear to be the same as now charged by the Steward of the Copyhold Court of Wakefield, once belonging to the Crown, each act done and the fee for it being endorsed on the Admission Copy of Court Roll given to the copyholder.

"A rental of all the Copyholders' names and rents within the Manors and Soake of Wirksworth, and the Manors of Brassington, Bonsall, and Ireton Wood, parcel of His Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster, in the County of Derby, which hath compounded with His Majesty's Commissioners in that behalf appointed for the Confirmation of their customary estates, and ascertaining their fines at five and thirtie years' ancient rent, as followeth:—

WIRKSWORTH. (1.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
*John Gell, Esq., [of Hopton] ...	4	9	Thomas Buxton ...	0	20
*Thomas Wigley, Esq., for y ^e one-half of Whitherwicke ...	3	2	Henry Buxton ...	8	6
The same Thomas for half y ^e rent of a poell of His Ma ^{ty} 's demesne called <i>Whitebeck</i> , ^a imposed upon Whithenwick by decree ...	3	0	Anthony Steeple ...	3	0
The same Thom. Wigley for all other his copyhold lands... ..	30	6	Robert Spencer ...	1	6
Thomas Thompson, John Spencer, and George Spencer, for the other half of Whitherwicke ...	3	2	Thomas Daye... ..	0	10
The same Thomas Thompson, John Spencer, & George Spencer, for the other half of Whitebeck, ^a aforesaid, imposed upon Whitherwicke ...	3	0	John Spencer, Miner ...	0	12
Valence Sacheverell, Gen. [of Callow] ...	2	11	Nicholas Steeple ...	0	7
Edward Mellor ...	6	8	Francis Bayliffe ...	0	4
*John Toplis ...	20	6	Henry Lowe ...	0	4
Richard Brandreth ...	11	2	Richard Bradshawe ...	0	4
John Noton, Sen. ...	11	2	Henry Tetlowe ...	0	4
Anthony Hutchinson ...	11	2	Edward Smethley ...	4	4
Dionis Wetton ...	24	4	*William Allsoppe ...	0	12
Elizabeth Wigley, Vid' ...	12	8	Henry Twigge ^c ...	2	9
George Bowter ^b ...	6	8	Martine Spencer ...	0	4
James Adam ...	0	9	Henry Aspinall ...	0	3
Robert Toplis... ..	0	6	William Peate ...	0	12
Jo ^a . Toplis, son of Robert ...	0	2	Robert Heald... ..	0	3
Thomas Tayler ...	2	7	John Woodwise ...	0	16
Henry Hopkinson, Gen' ...	0	8	John Arnesfield ...	0	12
			George Goodwin ^d ...	0	12
			Edward Goodwin ^d ...	0	12
			John Allcocke ...	0	4
			Christopher Valence ...	0	4
			Ralph Valence ...	0	12
			Henry Mellor ..	2	10
			Thomas Toplis ...	3	2
			*John Bradwall ...	8	8
			Wm. Allsop, of Parwich ...	18	8
			Francis Willemot ...	0	12
			The sum of ...	£11	6 10

^a The Information charged these Defendants with so mixing their new takes with their old that this *Whitebeck* could not be distinguished from the rest; but this was denied, notwithstanding the rental of 3/- in each case was retained by the Crown.

^b Whose descendants are the family of Alsop, Saddlers and Innkeepers, Dog and Partridge, just above the Red Lion Inn. See pedigree *penes* T. N. I.

^c The Goodwin family is long since extinct; they were not ancestors of any Goodwins now existing; the like as to Twigge, Heald, Allcock, Bradwall, and Willemot.

BONSALL. (2.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
*Henry Hopkinson ...	32	8	Thomas Needham ...	0	6
*William Wooley ...	26	6ob. qr.	John Hardinge ...	6	3
*William Buckley (clerk) ...	19	10ob.	John Hall ...	5	0
Edward Wooley ...	6	8	*Thomas Marple ...	8	11
Henry Bowne ...	0	12	Anthony Shawe ...	0	10ob.
George Beastowe ...	2	4	George Bird ...	4	0
William Hopkinson ...	10	3	Margery Cooke ...	2	6
John flook or flooko ...	0	18	Edward Beasall ...	8	0
William Needham ...	3	2	John Hartley ...	5	0
William Colton ...	0	6	Richard Wigley ...	0	1ob.
Adam Simpson ...	2	4	Edward Eliat ...	0	2
Francis Allcocke ...	5	0	Richard Smith ...	0	6
Robert Downes ...	0	10	Henry Ferne ...	3	4
William Else ...	5	2	Roger Columbelle, gen' ...	9	8
George Greensmith ...	0	12	James Hall ...	2	6
Thomas Chatsworth ...	2	2ob.	The heirs of Anthony		
Edward Hopkinson ...	2	2ob.	Greensmith ...	0	20
John Graton ...	0	8	The said Copyholders of		
Thomas Bennet ...	2	10	Bonsall for p ^t of y ^e lease		
John Needham ...	0	4	Silver, w th is ...	19	0
William Lowe ...	0	4			
John Hopkinson ...	10	1ob. qr.	The sum ...	£10	0 7

The persons marked thus * were specially named in the Information, the rest being included in the words "and others."

BRASSINGTON. (3.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
*George Willcocke ...	19	6	John Tinsington ...	14	0
Richard Graton ...	15	8	*Thomas Westerne ...	6	6
Edward Knowles ...	21	4	John Lane son of Andrew Lane	0	10
Rowland Allsopp ...	19	0	John Wright ...	0	4
Robert Smith ...	0	6	Anthony Steeple ...	0	12
Henry Spencer ...	0	6	Wm. Eaton ...	0	6
German Buxton and			Richard Walton ...	0	2
*John his son ...	32	0	Ralph Charlton ...	0	2
Richard Buxton ...	5	6	The sum is ...	£7	14 10
Thomas Toplis ...	19	0			
George Buxton ...	7	4			

IRETON WOOD. (4.)

	s.	d.		s.	d.
John Gell, Esq. ...	3	8	German Buxton ...	2	0
*Thomas and Wm. Black-			Robert Storer ...	0	2
wall ...	24	7	Thomas Harrison ...	10	2
Thomas Bradshaw ...	12	3ob. qr.	William Storer ...	3	9
William Mellor ...	0	6	John Holmes ...	2	3
John Storer ...	11	2	William Henry Thomas &		
Francis Cookeram ...	4	0	George Mellor ...	9	4
Agnes Holme ...	0	18	John Hutchinson ...	15	4
Robert Webster ...	0	12	The sum is ...	£25	3 10ob. qr.
Edward Helot ...	0	8			
Thomas Holme ...	0	23			

The composition was to be paid in two moieties, but owing to the unhappy and disturbed state of the country, by reason of the Civil War between Chas. I. and the Parliament, the business was not completed till 12 Chas. II., when an Act of Parliament was passed to confirm the decree, as appears to me by a true copy of both made in 1707, by the Rev. Isaac Greatorex, of Stone Bridge, in the parish of Wirksworth, and now in my possession. Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Whalley*, in commenting on a somewhat similar but a more serious case, relating to 2500 Lancashire acres of land in Rosendale, adds, "And thus the poverty of Jas. I., and the chicanery of the Crown Lawyers, by an act of temporary oppression conferred a most substantial benefit upon the Defendants (tenants of the Newhold.) In fact, this transaction appears to have been but part of a general scheme carrying out at that time for exacting money from the tenants of the Crown whose titles were not perfectly secured."

Wakefield.

T. N. INCH.

DERBYSHIRE LONGEVITY.

In addition to what appeared in the last issue of the "RELIQUARY," the following is on a tombstone in Alfreton church-yard:—

"Here lieth the body of
"John Stewardson, who
"departed this life
"November y^e 28th
"1780, aged 102 years."

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

East Ardsley, Wakefield.

ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER.

Ashford: a manor in y^e High Peake, having y^e hamlets of Sheldon, y^e two Longedons & Wardlow within it, is a Copyhold manor, in which are some few freeholds. In y^e time of 27^o. H. 3 one Lord Gryffin was lord of y^e manor or owner of y^e place, who granted lands in Longedon and Wardlow to Adam son of Peter of Longedon, sub modo.—(Vide Mr. Longedon's writings.)

23^o. E. 1 & 4^o. E. 2. It appears y^e place was in y^e Crowne.

20^o. H. 6.—John Neville was lord.

6^o. E. 4.—Richard earl of Warwick was lord.

12^o. H. 8.—Edith Neville had it in jointress.

8^o. Elizth.—George earl of Shrewsbury & Elizabeth his countess were lord and lady — y^e lord in right of her. (N.B. She was Mrs. Hardwick.)

10^o. James I.—Henry Cavendish lord. (N.B. He was of Tutbury & y^e eldest son of the ctes: of Salop, by sir William Cavendish; & for his great commerce in the female world had y^e name* of y^e Great Bull of Tutbury. He had no legitimate issue, but some spurious, & St. Henry Cavendish of Dubridge is descended from him.

* So said Dr. Vernon.

1^o. H. 6.—On an inquisition *post-mortem* at Bakewell, 22^o. Sept., 2^o. H. 6, before Nicolas Gonsull, coroner, on y^e oathe of Hen. Longedon, Wm. Wright, John Harrison Hen. Bradwall, Rob^t. Mornall Wm. Jackson, Rog^r Rickerson, Roger Birchill, John Johnson, John White, Rower Robertson, and Wm. Bowring. On Elizth, the wife of John Nevill, Cheval^r. That she held this manor in her Demesne as of Fee of y^e King in capite of his Crown-Service is not & worth no more than to keep up y^e same Land thereof, Churchdale cum ptis 40/- a-year. Chacklow past^d 20. 12^o. in Bakewell meadow at 10d. an acre, 4 marks granted for life of Gr^{as} (f) 10 to Sir Ric. Vernon.—*Vid. Cop. Ing^{ra}.*

JOHN SLEIGH.

ALLSOP FAMILY.

On page 12 of the last "RELIQUARY," is a list of names of the family of Allsop, which are said "seem to be descended from the family of Allsop of Alsop in the Dale." Although for the reason there stated, they doubtless were a genteel family, yet there is no direct or seeming evidence of their being descended from Allsop of Alsop. Two of the entries are said to be the father and grandfather of Mr. Allsop, the Burton brewer, to which I add the births of two children of Samuel and Bridget Allsop, of the city of Worcester, at the beginning of the last century, some how related to Mr. Allsop, the brewer, and to the Mellors of Idridgehay, where, at Mr. Cresswell's, these two births were copied. They were stated to be of the family of the Burton brewers, and most likely now, being nearly forty years ago, and no proper note made of the conversation, it has been forgotten.

12th January 1702 Born Bridget daughter of Samuel & Bridget Allsop of the city of Worcester.

11th January 1704 Born Samuel son of Samuel & Bridget Allsop of Worcester.

Another entry, found at Mr. Cresswell's—

27 Nov. 1735 Ellen daughter of Thomas Catesby of Duffield inscribed "My Grand-Baptised } mother's christening. 8. Mellor."

Whilst on the subject of Allsop, I am bound to revert to Mr. Potter's article on the late Mr. John Allen, the poet, in the January "RELIQUARY," page 169, who is stated to have married with Miss Allsop of Lea, "of the ancient family of Allsop, of Alsop-in-the-Dale." I am pretty well acquainted with their pedigree, and never knew or heard before of such a descent. The earliest ancestor, John Alsop, Ferrarius, was settled at Wensley, in 1744, and, as Mr. Luke Allsop, of Lea, informed me, came from

Brampton, near Chesterfield. There are plenty of younger sons in the pedigree of Allsop, of Alsop, who may be ancestors of the Burton brewers, and many others; but as my old friend Hunter used frequently to tell me, there is no royal road to pedigrees, the only way is through the Wills and Parish Registers.

Wakefield.

T. N. INCE.

CURIOUS RHYMING GENEALOGY, circa 1815.

JOHN LAW, attorney, noted well
Was in business for his skill,
And for declining therewith serving
Warrants which were not costs deserving;
As also trifling faulty causes,
Which gained him justly great applauses.
Of deaths none were lamented more
Than his, by people rich and poor—
Which happen did at Ulverston
April second day upon,
Seventeen hundred two and sixty,
When was his age near two and fifty,
The first son Henry was of John,
Who him besides had only one,
Whose name you here may look upon—
And left besides them daughters five,
Of whom Anne Law is now alive
And well, upon this present day,
To wit the twenty-first of May,
Eighteen hundred and fifteen,
And at Townsend street may be seen,
Her Brother with and their two nieces,
For whom his house their dwelling-place is—
Three sisters not yet named here,
Jane, Eleanor and Sarah were;
And each of them had Husbands one—
Waithman, Beetham, Cleminson—

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

John married Mary Petty, who,
As several people yet may know,
Was born at Cartmel Church-town, where
Her Father was Church-minister,
Of honoured, worthy life and fame;
And Thomas Brookbank was his name—
Whose ancestors were clergy all,
And had church-livings, though but small,
As from record be proved can,
Since James the first his reign began.
By her first husband, Edmund Petty,
Mary a daughter had called Betty,
And three sons, William, Thomas, John;—
Of all now named are living none.

* George Law died at Brathay-hall, Westmorland, 30th April, 1802.

JOHN SLEIGH.

WIRKSWORTH AND BRADBOURNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

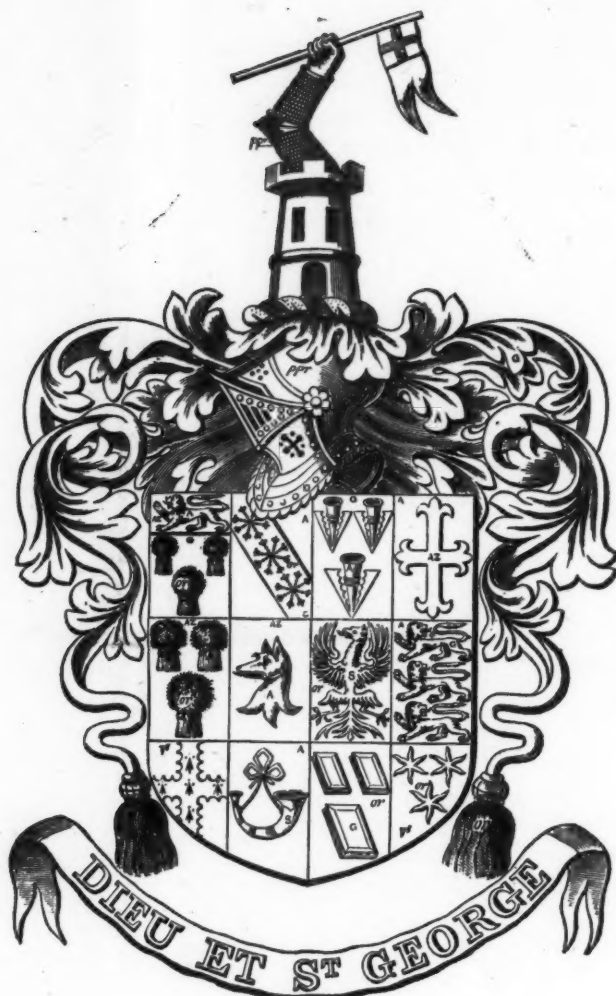
MY DEAR SIR,—I came across the following reference to Wirksworth the other day in the Annals of Dunstable Priory. It occurred to me that it might possibly interest some of the Derbyshire readers of the "RELIQUARY."

"Dominus vero Edwardus Maneria baronum circumquaque existentium combussit, et castellum de Tutebure cepit: et ne wapentachium de Wirksworth combureret, promiserunt ei ducentas libras, de quibus posuerunt super priorem, de Dunstaple pro Bradeburne decem libras."—(*Annales Monastici*, iii. p. 230)

The date to which this extract refers is 1264, temp. Henry III.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

E. H. W. DUNKIN.



1. Ralph, son of Ralph, bap. at New Malton, July 7th, 1672; bur. at New Malton, July 16, A.D. 1674.	George, son of Ralph, bap. at New Malton, March 10th, and bur. April 18th, A.D. 1683.	Ann, dau. Ralph, bap. at New Malton, March y ^e 23, 1684; bur. at New Malton, Oct. 14th, affd. 1689.	Mary, dau. Ralph, bap. at New Malton, 8th 16th, A.D. 1687.	Robert, son of Ralph, bap. at New Malton, Oct. 23, A.D. 1693.	Thomas, sonne of Ralph, bap. at New Malton, Ap. 28th, A.D. 1690. Legatee under his brother's Will, 1742.	John Rutter, son=Mary, dau. of Ralph, bap. at New Malton, Aug. 16, A.D. 1674. Legatee under his brother's Will, 1742.	William R. Gentleman, sonne of 1676. Helbertdike, a rington, C 1742;	
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Mary, dau. Settrington, Co. York, mar. at St. Michael's Church, y ^e 2nd March, A.D. 1728, by license. Bur. at New Malton, Mrs. Mary Rutter, in St. Michael's Church, near y ^e Reading Desk, Dec. 23, A.D. 1764.	2 John Rutter, of New Malton, sonne to John, Jun., bap. at New Malton, July y ^e 13th, A.D. 1685. Legatee under his sister Bridget's Will, 1742. Will, 23 March, 1748; Prob. at York, 10 May, 1749. Bur. at New Malton, y ^e 28 March, 1749.		1 Elizabeth, dau.		John, nephew of William, and Legatee under Will, 1742.	Mary, Dorothy.	William R. Living A.D. the W	
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Thomas, the sonne of Kellington, alias Kellington, bap. at New Malton, y ^e 10th, and bur. at New Malton, 16 March, A.D. 1731.			Elizabeth, dau. of Kellington, bap. at New Malton, July y ^e 3, bur. at New Malton, in Woolin, July y ^e 8th, 1724.		Ralph, son of Kellington, bap. at New Malton, Oct. y ^e 2nd, 1725. Robert, son of Kellington, bap. at New Malton, Aug. 13, 1727; bur. in St. Michael's Church, y ^e 19th July, 1731.		Spink, son of Kellington, bap. at New Malton, Nov., 1729; bur. Malton, in Woolin, Jan., 1730.	
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John Killington Rutter, child of John, bap. at New Malton, y ^e 4th, and bur. at New Malton, y ^e 31st Dec., A.D. 1729.	Dorothy, dau. John, bap. at New Malton, y ^e 14th March, A.D. 1730. Legatee under Will of her father.	Mary, dau. John, bap. y ^e 25 June, A.D. 1732. Legatee under father's Will. Bur. at New Malton, March 12th, A.D. 1796, aged 63.		Elizabeth, Robert, all ob. enfans.	Spink, Thomas. Kellington, bur. at Old Malton. All ob. enfans.	Ralph Rutter, mar. his cousin, at New Malton, by license, 21 Oct., A.D. 1758. Bur. at New Malton, A.D. 1791. a p.	Dorothy Rutter, dau. bap. at New Malton, 1st, A.D. 1717. Dorothy Rutter, wife of Ralph Rutter, in St. Michael's Church, near the Reading Desk, y ^e 14, A.D. 1717.	
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Robert, son of John, bap. April y ^e 14th, A.D. 1743.	George, son of John, bap. at New Malton, 9 March, A.D. 1743, mar. at New Malton, 19 May, A.D. 1766.	— Anne Raynard, of the parish of St. Leonard's.		Ralph Rutter, son=Jane Taylor, mar. of John, bap. at New Malton, July 9, A.D. 1758.	Jane, dau. John, bap. at New Malton, 28th July, A.D. 1800.	William, son of John, bap. at New Malton, y ^e 10th Jan., A.D. 1753.	Mary, dau. John, bap. at New Malton, 17 June, A.D. 1755.	John Rutter, of New Malton, son of John, bap. 19 Dec., A.D. 1750.
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William, son of Ralph and Jane, bap. at New Malton, June 13, A.D. 1801.	Sarah, dau. Ralph and Jane, bap. at New Malton, April 13, 1803.	Jane, dau. of Ralph and Jane, bap. at New Malton, Dec. 30, 1804, mar. Edward Rose, of New Malton.	Anne, dau. Ralph, by Jane, his wife, born Nov. 28, bap. at New Malton, Dec. 1st, A.D. 1806, mar. John Barker.	Emma, dau. of Ralph, by Jane, his wife, born 12th, and bap. 14th Jan., A.D. 1808.	Dorothy and John, twin dau. and son of John, bur. at New Malton, Jan. 27th, A.D. 1798.		John, bur. at New Malton, May 31st, A.D. 1798.	Ralph Rutter, son and Susanne New Malton, 11th, A.D. 1798.

PEDIGREE OF THE F

OF KINGSLEY AND NORLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER; QUINTON, IN THE C

2. Thomas Rutter, *als.* = Margery, *rel*
Rutter, of Kingsley, *rel*
gen'. *temp.* Hen. VIII.
son and heir, *est.* 31, 1
Edw. VI., ob. 9 Novem-
ber, 21 Eliz. *1sq.* p. *ca.*
bur. at Frodsham, 8
Nov. A.D. 1579.
d quo Rutter of Kingsley.



Richard Rutter,
of Kingsley, *vide*
annexed ped.

Thomas Rutter, = Elizabeth, wife to
bur. at New Mal-
ton, the xxvi.
Apr., A.D. 1577. Thomas Rutter,
bur. at New Mal-
ton, y^e xixth July,
A.D. 1573.

Robert Rutter. James Rutter, Jane, bur. Mabel, mar. at Dorothy, dau. John Rutter, A dau^r. of
bur. at New Malton, y^e 23 March, A.D. 1618. at New Malton, y^e 17th Dec., A.D. 1631. New Malton, y^e xxth June, A.D. 1575, to Johnson. viii. October, A.D. 1572, mar. at New Malton, y^e xxviiith Nov., A.D. 1595, to Thomas Moysye. Rutter, a fant, bur. New Malton, xxviiith A.D. 15

Rev. Conyers Rutter, Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. Elizabeth, dau. to Ralph, baptised at New Malton, y^e viii. day of July, A.D. 1694, *gy.* bur. at New Malton, y^e vi. March, A.D. 1615. Isabel, dau. of Ralph, bapt. New Malton, y^e 2nd March, A.D. 1599. *Testibus* Aldersly. Isabel, Isabel Fawcett. Jane, dau. of Ralph, ob. infans, bur. at New Malton, y^e xiii. March, A.D. 1597. John Rutter, of New Malton, sonne to Ralph, bapt. at New Malton, y^e xxiii. Nov., 1590. Will dated 20 June, prob. at York, 15th Sept., A.D. 1652, bur. in St. Michael's Church, Aug. 25, A.D. 1652, ob. s. p.

Maukland, *als.* Maudland, *gy.* posthumous "daughter of Robert," brother of John, 1652. Her father gives the tuition of "that child his wife is conceived wth all to his wife, Anne." Anne, dau. Robert, bapt. at Malton, y^e 4th March, A.D. 1654. *Testibus*, Gilbert Conyers, Mary father gives her tuition to his in-law, Richard Allotson.

1. Ralph Rutter, of New Malton, the sonne of John, the younger, the nephew of John, Churchwarden of St. Michael's, A.D. 1678; bur. there April y^e vth, 1649; bur. there March y^e 19th, A.D. 1702. Mary, dau. Elizabeth, dau^r. of John, bapt. at New Malton, Nov. 26th, 1694. Emma, dau^r. John, bapt. at New Malton, Sept. y^e viii., A.D. 1646. Thomas Rutter, the sonne of John, the nephew of John, bapt. at New Malton, April y^e xv., A.D. 1652. Legatee under Will of same year, and bur. at New Malton, Dec. 30, 1674. Ann, dau. to John, borne Oct. 17, A.D. 1654. Mrs. Ann Rutter, bur. in Wollin, April y^e 15th, A.D. 1713. Ann, daughter of nephew of John, Testator of A.D. Legatee under Will. Evidently died y^e

am Rutter, of Beverley, Co. York, esman, (an Alderman of Beverley), of Ralph, bapt. Jan. 7th, A.D. Held lands in Bennetland Gilke, and Newland, parish of Easton, Co. York. Will, 28th Jan., 1742; Probate, 3 April, 1744. Ralph Rutter, of Stamford, in the Co. Lincoln, gentleman, deceased A.D. 1742, son of Ralph, bapt. at New Malton, July 10, A.D. 1680.

Rutter, Gentleman, son of Ralph, A.D. 1742. Devises and heir under the Will of his uncle William.

Kellington Rutter, of New Malton, son of John, bapt. at New Malton, Aug. 20, A.D. 1695; bur. in Wollin, in St. Michael's Church, 22nd April, A.D. 1738.

Bridget Rutter, of New Malton, Spinster, dau^r. John, bapt. at New Malton, 10th y^e 31st, A.D. 1686. Will 9 Dec. 1742, Prob. at York, 9 Sept., 1743. Bur. at New Malton, in Wollin, Aug. y^e 14th, 1743, in the church.

Elizabeth, mar. Wm. Gibson. A Legatee under Will of 1742.

Ann, dau. John, bapt. at New Malton, July 19th, 1691. Mar. to Wm. Wood. Legatee under Will of 1742.

Thomas, son of John, bapt. at New Malton, Nov. 14, A.D. 1693.

Ralph, son of John, bapt. at New Malton, Feb. 2, A.D. 1697.

Dorothy, dau. John, bapt. New Malton, June y^e 18, A.D. 1700.

of Kellentine, Malton, y^e 11 Bur. Mrs. Rutter, wife of Mr. Rutter, in St. Michael's, ing Desk, Feb. D. 1708. Kellington, the son of Elizabeth, y^e widow of Kellington, bapt. at New Malton, y^e 16 Sept., A.D. 1738.

Dorothy Wood. Andrew Wood.

er, dau. Robert, Malton, March y^e F. Bur. Mrs. Rutter, wife of Mr. Rutter, in St. Michael's, ing Desk, Feb. D. 1708.

Elizabeth Sum- merton, mar. at New Malton, y^e 23 Jan., A.D. 1741; bur. y^e 16th Mch., A.D. 1743.

John Rutter, of New Malton, son of Robert, bapt. at New Malton, Jan. 23, A.D. 1720; bur. at New Malton, Jan. 8th, A.D. 1801, aged 81.

Jane Markwood, of the Parish of Settrington, mar. at New Malton, 30 Nov., A.D. 1747.

4. Ralph = Eliza, dau. Rutter, son of Robert, bapt. at New Malton, 12th March, A.D. 1727.

Jane, dau. Robert, bapt. at New Malton, August 16, A.D. 1719.

Bridget, dau. Robert, bapt. at New Malton, Sep. y^e 2nd, A.D. 1721; bur. at New Malton, May y^e 17th, A.D. 1723.

2. Robert, son of Robert, bapt. at New Malton, May y^e 5th, A.D. 1724; bur. at New Malton, 5 June, A.D. 1756.

er, of = Susannah, dau. John, bur. at New Malton, May 21, A.D. 1798.

John Rutter, of New Malton, son of Mr. Ralph, bapt. at New Malton, July y^e 2, A.D. 1765, ob. A.D. 1836.

Elizabeth, dau.

Jane, dau. Ralph, bapt. at New Malton, July 27th, A.D. 1759, mar. William Sotheran, of Malton, 2nd son of John, of Ampleforth Lodge, Co. York, Gent. She ob. 1813, and bur. in St. Michael's.

John and William, twin sons of Ralph, bapt. at New Malton, Aug. 7, A.D. 1760, bur. John, Aug. 7, and Wm., Jan. y^e 3, A.D. 1763.

Ralph, son of Ralph, bapt. at New Malton, Sep., 1762, bur. at New Malton, Jan. 11, 1763.

Ralph Rutter, of Cheese- cake House, near New Malton, son of Ralph, bapt. at New Malton, Aug. 5th, A.D. 1764, bur. at New Malton, 10th March, 1834, aged 69.

Rutter, of New son of John annah, bapt. at Malton, Oct. A.D. 1793.

Nathaniel Rutter, son of John and Elizabeth, bapt. at New Malton, May 13, A.D. 1790.

Ralph, mar. Chapman.

Maria, mar. Precious.

Jane, dau. Ralph and Elizabeth, bapt. at New Malton, Jan. 9th, A.D. 1795. Mar. Francis Benson.

Eliza, dau. Ralph Elizabeth, bapt. 10, 1799, bur. 9 1816, aged 18. of Consumption

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF RUTTER,

NORLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF CHESTER; QUINTON, IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER; AND NEW MALTON IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

